

*Ex Libris H. 1665. 46*  
The Compleat

# Bone-fetter

ENLARGED.



Being the Method of Curing

Broken Bones, dislocated Joynts,  
and Ruptures, commonly called  
BROKEN BELLIES.

To which is added,

Perfect O C U L I S T,  
The { Mirrour of H E A L T H,  
And  
Judgement of U R I N E S.

Treating of the

PESTILENCE,  
and all other Diseases.

---

Written originally by Frier Moulton.  
Englified and Enlarged by Rob. Turner Med.  
The second Edition.

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London: Printed for Tho. Rooks; and are to be sold by  
Nath: Crouch, at the signe of the Rose and Crown  
in Exchange-alley near Lombard-street. 1665.

CQ  
M 927

L. a. y.  
34 c 30

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To his honoured friend,  
**WILLIAM CHILCOT jun.**  
of *Isleworth* in the County  
of *Midd.* Esq;

**Robert Turner** humbly dedicates  
the ensuing Tract.

SIR,



**F** Promise be a debt,  
(as the Law-Maxim  
saith it is ) then an  
obligation lies upon  
me for payment : and though  
I have been long in perform-  
ing, yet at last it's done. This  
hath been a long time due un-  
to you, and was long-since in-  
tended : but whether the crime  
of negligence was the *Station-*  
*ers, Typographers* or mine most,  
cannot tell, but submit it to

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

your candid Censure; and so  
it prostrates it self unto your  
Candour and Ingenuity for Pa-  
tronage and acceptance. It is  
not my intention here, to tell  
you the Method, Matter, or  
Subject of the Book; for I think  
that an incongruous tautolo-  
gie; but onely refer you to the  
Book it self: wishing it under  
your Name a happie Pilgri-  
mage, and your kinder rece-  
ption; which is all the desire  
of (Sir)

Your humble servant,

Christopher-alley  
in St. Martins le  
grand, June 25.  
1665.

ROB. TURNER.

To

## To the Reader.

**T**He first Edition being passed almost into oblivion, encourages me to a second; knowing that devouring time soon will obliterate the first, and rob posterity of the benefit thereof. And Books having a privilege beyond other creatures, to receive a new birth, or as it were a resurrection, springing forth again with more lustre and beauty then originally they appeared in; I have been induced to make an enlargement of this Treatise.

I have no other designe in this Præloquium, then to admonish the Reader, if he meets with any Errours, (as I am sure he will, especially in some of the Recipes) that he would correct them as he finds them: for I like not the printing an Errata to a book, lest that should prove erroneous it self, as I have found some to be, when there have been more errours in the Errata then in the Book it self.

I will make no Apologie either for the Book, nor myself, but let every Cur bark

## To the Reader.

that will ; but, as I said in the Preface to the first, so I conclude now : This is not intended for Sutorian nor Scissorian Doctors ; but I leave them amongst the caco-Chymists to boast of their Arcana's, but not of their Reason ; whilst I shall modestly remain

Rob. Turner,

Christopher-alley in  
S. Martins le grand,  
25 June 1665.

**M**Y approved *Dentifrices*, for clensing the *Teeth*, making them white as Ivory, and preserving from the *Tooth-ach* ; and makes the *breath sweet*.

Also, a Sovereign Antidote against the *Plague*, and all infectious Diseases, Foggie and unhealthy *Airs*, Essex and Kentish *Agues* : Sold by Mr. *Tho. Rooks*, at the Lamb and Ink-bottle at the East-end of *S. Pauls*.

I have prepared a Balsam for *Sore Eyes*, and for preservation of the *Sight*, to be had always at my own house above mentioned.

R. Turner.

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ming the Child in the Womb: what hin-  
ders and causes Conception: of miscarria-  
ges: and directions in Labour, Lying-Inne,  
and Nursing Children.



## The P R E F A C E

Sheweth the minde and intent  
of the Author, in setting  
forth this Treatise : which  
take as followeth in his own  
words.

**C**onsidering that this Treatise is ve-  
ry needful and necessary for a Com-  
mon-wealth, and amongst the  
Common liege-people : I Thomas Moul-  
ton Doctor of Divinity of the Order of the  
Fryers of St. Augustine, am induced to  
Compose and publish the same for divers  
causes.

*One is Prayers of my own Brethren.*

[A thing it seems in those dayes  
more esteemed then profit.]

*Another is cause of prayers of many  
worthy Gentry.*

B

*Another*

## THE PREFACE.

*Another is Compassion that I have of the poor people; who oftentimes are destroyed and perish for want of help.*

*And the fourth cause that moveth me hereunto, is pure Conscience: for every Christian Man and Woman are bound by the Law of Conscience, if they know their fellow-Christian in peril, or likely to fall into any mischief, to help them if he may, by his Counsel, with his Travel, and with his goods. And these four causes moved me to compound and gather this Treatise, and that every man both learned and leud, rich and poor, may do thereafter, and thereby come to be their own Physicians in time of need; And therefore I have prescribed Remedies for divers other diseases that hurteth or grieveth the body of man: and in the first place, of broken bones, and luxated or dislocated joynts.*

The



THE COMPLEAT  
**Bone-fetter**  
 ENLARGED.



Or the better initiation of our Student into this curious Practice and Operation, I thought good to instruct him in the Anatomical parts of those members subject to fractures and dislocations; which are the Shoulders, Arms, Hands, Fingers, Hip, Thigh, Knees, Legs, Ankles, Feet, Toes. These I shall particularly describe unto you; omitting to speak any thing of the Neck and *Vertebrees*: for if they be once luxated or dislocated, he that effects the Cure *erit mihi magnus Apollo*.

These are called Limbs or Joynts, and grow unto the body, as boughs unto the body of a tree.

These may be divided into two kindes; the upper, and the lower.

The upper Joynts are from the Shoulder to the Fingers, called all by the Ancients by one onely



## The Compleat

name, viz, the Hand: for they accounted the whole member from the shoulder to the fingers ends to be all the hand. The lower joynts they also called *Pedes*, that is, the Feet.

The whole hand they divided into three parts; into *Brachium*, *Cubitus*, and *Summam*, or *extremam manum*: that is, the Arm, the Cubit, and the Hand, as we usually call it.

The Arm, called *Humerus*, and *Armus*, hath its head inserted into the broad bone, or blade of the shoulder.

The hollow under the joynt of the shoulder is called *Axilla*, and *Ala*, because hairs grow in it, as feathers in a wing: and we call it usually the Arm-hole, or Arm-pit.

The second or middle part of the Arm is called *Cubitus*, or *Ulna*.

The third part is called *Manus*, and floweth as it were out of the Cubit; and is divided into three parts: the Wrist, called *Brachiale*; the After-wrist, called *post Brachium*; and the Fingers, called *Digiti*.

The bones of the hand are divers: The Arm hath one bone, the Cubit two, the Wrist eight, the After-wrist four, and the Fingers fifteen; besides the small seed-bones, called *Sesamoidea*; of which in order.

### Of the Shoulder-blade.

**T**HE Shoulder-blade is called in Latine *Os Scapula*: there are two of them, on each side one, which sitteth behinde upon the top of the Ribs, to which it is fastned by Muscles.

It is in a sort triangular: on the inside it is concayous, and on the outside prominent. It hath three



## *Bone-fetter enlarged.*

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three *processes*, and five *appendices* : and hath also two *cavities* ; one above the Spine, and another below it, called *interscapulum*. This bone in the midst is very thin, in the *processes* it is medullous and fungous; and hath perforations, which do admit Veins and Arteries for its nourishment.

### *Of the Arm.*

IT is but one bone, which is round and unequal, long, and the greatest of all the bones, except the Thigh-bone. It is articulated to the Shoulder-blade and the Cubit. The head of it is large and orbicular, and covered with a Gristle, that it might be turned with all motions within the cavity of the Blade.

The lower part of the Arm, at the Cubit, is articulated to the Ell and the Wand. This lower part is broad, and the figure of it divers; partly protuberated, and partly hollowed.

### *Of the Cubit.*

THE second part of the hand is seated betwixt the Arm and the Wrist, with both which it is articulated. It consists of two bones lying one upon another, and fastned together with a *membranous Ligament*. These bones are long, but not so long as the Arm-bone; having *appendices* at either end.

The lower of these is the greater, and is called *scapula majus*, or the greater *scapula*; and the upper and lesser, *scapula minus*.

*Of the Wrist and After-wrist, Fingers and Seed-bones.*

**T**He Wrist is articulated to the Cubit and After-wrist, containing eight bones, which differ in their magnitude, form, situation and consistence; and in their first generation, they are all Gristles, and not bones; but in process of time they become hard, and grow bony.

The Fingers, which make up the third part of the hand, are compounded of fifteen bones, whose form in the outside is somewhat gibbous and crooked; on the inside it is plain, and somewhat hollowed or saddled: on their inside there are certain lines running on both sides the bones throughout their length; from which lines there are produced certain Ligaments, which do compass the *Tendons* like Rings, holding them fast in their places.

These bones are hard and fast, that they might be used without danger or annoyance in their proper employment; and have nevertheless a cavity or hollowness within them, which containeth marrow.

The last thing to be considered in the hands, is the seed-bones, being like seeds of *Sesamum*: they are placed in the joynts or knuckles of the fingers and toes, and for the most part grow unto the *Tendons* lurking under them. They are crusted over with Gristles, and touch the slippery side of the other bone. They are solid, round, a little depressed; sometimes gristly, and sometimes bony, being fungous within, and full of pores, wherein is contained a Juyce serving in stead of Marrow.

Their number is commonly twelve in each hand. In old men, they grow big, and almost plain; in children they are but gristly, and scarce conspicuous or visible in the *Tendons*. And thus much declares the bones of the hand.

of

## *Bone-setter enlarged.*

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### *Of the bones of the Thigh.*

**I**T was anciently called the Foot, which is betwixt the top of the Thigh and the top of the great Toe ; wherein are contained Fourty and two bones.

The bone of the Thigh is but one, as is the bone of the Arm. The position of it is obliquely inward, from the Knee to the Hip-bone.

The figure of it is long, round and straight, but not exquisitely, because it descendeth obliquely inwardly at the knee.

The upper head is round and long, the better to enter into the cavity of the Hip-bone.

As the Thigh-bone descendeth, it is determined into an ample and broad head : out of the back-side of this head, are produced two processes, as it were two other heads, betwixt which there is a large space left, about an inch broad, which receiveth a protuberation swelling out of the head of the Leg-bone.

The internal of these heads is the thicker, and the external the broader and more depressed : their sides are full of blinde holes, out of which do issue the Ligaments which hold together the joynts of the knee.

### *Of the whirl-bone of the Knee.*

**T**HERE is a bone placed before the joynt of the Knee, lying upon the knee, called by some *μύλον* the Mill-stone, and the Sawcer, *Rotula*, the Whirl-bone. The magnitude of it is moderate ; the latitude scarce two fingers broad : in the extremities it is thin, and grows thicker by degrees ; so that in

the midst it buncheth out like a compassed Buckler. The greatest part of it on the inside is cruisted over with a smooth slippery gristle.

The substance of it is at first gristly, but at length in grown bodies it becometh bony, hard and solid. Its use is, to cover and firm the loose and dissolute composition of the joynt of the thigh and the leg, lest in walking it should lux outward ; and to defend the tendons of the Muscles.

*Of the bones of the Leg.*

**T**Hat part is called the Leg, which is between the Knee and the Instep ; and hath two bones, as the Cubit hath ; the innermost of which bones is called *Tibia*, and the outermost *Fibula*, or the Shin-bone, and the Brace-bone ; and are articulated with the Thigh at the Knee, and at the lower part into two processes called the Ankles. The process of the Leg-bone is called the Inner Ankle, and the process of the Brace-bone the utter Ankle.

The inner Ankle in the lower end and back-part hath a rough *Sinus*, whereout issueth a gristly Ligament, whereby the bone of the leg is fastned to the *Talus* or Coccal. So likewise in the lower and fore-side of the Appendix there is a *Sinus* rough, transverse and long, from whence groweth a Ligament which fastneth the neck of the *Talus* or Coccal, to the Leg-bone.

The other bone of the Leg, called the Brace or Shin-bone, joyneth together the Muscles of the Leg : it is seated on the outside of the Leg, and hath two heads ; one above, and another below : berwixt these two heads, the body of the Brace or Shin-bone, because of the cavities and lines made therein, for the insertion of Muscles. About the middle

## Bone-setter enlarged.

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middle it seemeth to be triangular : before there appears an acute and swelling line : behinde, it is depressed, and hath on either side a strutting line : and these lines make the three sides of the Brace-bone. At the lower end above the Appendix, there groweth out an asperity, at which place by a Ligament it is fastned to the Leg-bone.

## Of the Feet and Toes.

THE lowest part below the Ankle is called *Pes extremus*, & *Pes parvus*. It is divided into three parts, and containeth Thirty and eight bones.

The first part is called *Tarsus*, and the Wrist of the foot, and hath seven bones.

The second part is called *Metatarsus*, and *Pedum* the After-wrist of the foot, and hath five bones.

The third part is of the Toes, which have fourteen bones, and twelve seed-bones, as have the fingers.

Thus have I briefly described all the bones both of the upper and lower joynts ; which every one that would profess the curious Art of Bone-setting ought to be as perfect in, as the Saylor in his Compass, otherwise he will be a blinde man, or at best walk in the dark. I would have insisted longer hereon ; but this will inform the ingenious *Tyro* : so that I hasten to discourse of the practical Cure of broken bones,

of



### *Of broken Bones.*

**T**His is an accident often happening in the Country amongst poor people, where Surgeons, and especially good ones, are very scarce, and oftentimes remote; and thereby many times ensues much danger to the party thus afflicted, through the neglect, or perchance misdressing of his wound: and therefore it ought diligently to be regarded.

The first progresse that is to be made in the remedying of any such mischance, is diligently and dexterously to joyn and reunite together the fractured Bones into their proper seats and places again; that thereby the member may be again enabled to perform his proper office he is ordained for by God and Nature.

Secondly, in the next place care is to be taken, that the bones thus reduced to their proper form and figure, be so kept and preserved without motion, to gather strength.

Thirdly, to use means to ingender *Callus*, whereby the parts of the broken bones are conglutinated, joyned and fastened together again.

And fourthly, to take heed to prevent and preserve the part afflicted, from those accidents which in such cases are apt to follow the fracture of the Bone, bringing much hurt to the patient.

First therefore, to joyn and set again the broken Bones into their right and proper place; observe how and which way the member where the Bone is fractured, doth extend and stretch it self: if the member where the Bone is broken, doth stand upwards

wards, and is pricking, shewing an inequality when it is touched ; it certainly manifests, that the broken Bone is out of his natural place : wherefore to reduce the same again, the fractured member is decently to be extended, and that part of the Bone which is depressed or crushed down into the flesh, to be gently lifted up ; and that part which standeth upwards, to be put down, until both ends of the broken Bone do and be united and closed together, and brought again into their natural and proper place ; having a diligent care that the member be not too immoderately extended and drawn out, for that will bring very vehement pain, and consequently the Fever, Palsey, Convulsions, and such like accidents will pursue it : and oftentimes by this means, the fibres and threads in the heads of the Muscles be broken ; whereupon lameness ensues.

Therefore to proceed rightly, and avoid such danger, let one man lay his hand on the member above the fractured or broken place, and another on the nether part of the member under the fractured Bone ; and so gently and moderately stretch and extend the member, till both parts of the Bone do meet together in their proper place : then form it together, till you feel you have brought it again to its natural form and figure, and the Bone be reposed in his due place ; Which being done, then, and not till then, shall the Patient be eased of his pain.



*To keep the Bone, being set, that it fall not out again.*

**T**He second progression to be made in the effecting this Cure, is to keep the fractured Bones, being reduced and brought to their proper place and figure; that they start not out again.

The means to be used in the effecting hereof, is to use apt and convenient splinting, binding, ligature, and rolling of the fracture; and by all means to keep the member without motion, as much as possible may be.

But when you have reduced the member, or to speak more plain, set the broken Bone, before you roll up the member, mix some Oil of Roses, and the white of an Egge together, and dip therein a soft linen cloth, and lay it all over the place, that it may compass it all about, and above and below it; and then roll up the member, but not too hard, so as to presse it, and draw humors, causing inflammation therein; nor so slack, that the broken Bones separate again: but always remember, that in measure resteth vertue.

Begin your roller smoothly upon the broken place, going three or four times about it, untill you have compassed about the sound place above and below it.

Wet your rollers well in Water and Wine, before you use them; and if the place be much afflicted with any vehement pain or inflammation, then the member ought to be wrapped about with fine Wooll, or Towe well carded, and wet in Oxycratum, or Oil of Roses.

Then, to defend the member from accidents, and



to keep it together, and strengthen the same, lay upon the rollers a plaister or Cerecloth, made of Wax melted in Oil of Roses; but if there be besides the broken Bone any bruise or hurt in the flesh, then do not apply any Oil or Cerecloth to it; but in stead thereof, Cloths dipt in red and Stiptick Wine.

Also to keep the member from pain and accidents, there must be splints prepared, to put about the broken member; which splints must be smooth and equal, without ruggedness or crookedness, and are to be thus applyed: First, wet cloths in Rose-water, and then lay them upon the Roller three or four times double; then roll Wooll or Cotton round about the splints, and place them about the member, about the bredth of a finger one from another; and binde them gently on, taking heed that you do not compress the member, nor touch any joint, if the broken Bone be neer a joynt, lest the joynt do thereby become inflamed and ulcerate: but make your splints the shorter and smaller, if the fracture be neer to any joynt.

Now after this progress, if the patient receive ease, and no pain, inflammation, or itching be fell in the fractured part; then let the splints remain on and unopened twelve or fifteen dayes: but if on the contrary, any of the forementioned accidents happen, then you must unrol the Member the third day at the furthest, and foment and wash the place with warm water, to put away the pain and itching.

It is likewise good to prevent and remove such accidents as usually attend these mischances; as gangrenes, ulcers, inflammation, itchings caused through immoderate dryness or moisture, and for the

the most part extreame pain; which the patient will quickly be too sensible of: then must you speedily loose the binding about the broken place, and take off your roller; which being done, foment and bathe the place with Oil of Roses, Vinegar, before and hereafter mentioned; and also use *unguentum Album*, and *unguentum Populeon*, or either; and do not either roll or splint up the Member again, till the pain abateth, and the inflammation ceaseth, but onely endeavour to strengthen and keep the Member together, and afterwards roll it, and splinter it as before: and to strengthen the weakned Member, this following is very good.

*A special Oynment to resist accidents, and strengthen a broken Member.*

**T**ake Camomile,  
Mallows,  
Balme and the Rootes thereof, of each  
one handful.

Chop and stamp them very small, and then May-Butter two pound, Doggs Grease one pound and a half, and therein boyl the Herbs very well: strain it, and then

Take wax five ounces and a half,  
*Ammoniacum*,  
Galbanum, of each two ounces.

Dissolve the Gum in Vinegar, and strain it; and then boyl it till the Vinegar be wasted away: then, melt the Wax amongst it; then put amongst the strain'd Herbs before, and when it is almost cold

Take

*Bone-setter enlarged.*

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*Take Bevercod one ounce and a half,  
Oil of Camomile two ounces and a half,  
Oil of Bayes sixteen ounces,*

Mix all this together into an Oyntment, and reserve it as a special secret for your use: And when you have occasion to use it, melt a little of it, and therewith anoynt the grieved place, and afterwards apply thereon this Cerecloth following.

*A Cerecloth for broken Bones.*

*Take Frankincense,  
Galbanum, of each three quarters of an ounce,  
Mastick one ounce,  
Wax three ounces,  
Resin one ounce and a half,  
Oil an ounce :*

Diffolve the Galbanum in a little Vinegar, and then melt all together in the Oil; and afterwards strain it through a Cloth, and then dip your Cerecloth therein, and apply it after the anoynting.

*Another for the same.*

*Take Sallet-Oil four ounces,  
Wax half an ounce,  
Mastick half an ounce.*

Beat the Mastick to powder, and melt the Wax in the Oil; and when it is almost cold, put in the Mastick, and temper them well together, and use it as before is directed, For

*For the same.*

*Take Virgins-wax.*

*Frankincense, of each half an ounce,  
Linseed-Oil four ounces.*

Melt and incorporate them all well together, and dip a Cerecloth therein, and use it as the other.

Also for the same, because if you have not one Medicine in readiness, I prescribe many, that you may speedily apply what remedy is next at hand :

Take Wax and fresh Butter, and melt them together, and apply it.

*Another for the same.*

Take Fenegreek-meal as much as you think good, and Comphrey ; pound the Comphrey small, and boyl them together in Water, till they be as thick as grout, and apply it moderately warm to the fractur'd place.

*For the same.*

*Take Litharge of Gold,*

*Bolus,*

*Comphrey, of each three ounces,*

*Bean-meal, one ounce and a half :*

Beat them all together, and infuse them in Vinegar one night : then

*Take*

*Take wax,*

*Rosin, of each three ounces,*

*Sallad-Oil twelve ounces.*

Incorporate them all well together on the fire, and let them boyl till all the Vinegar be consumed. Then when it is almost cold, stir it into two ounces of Dragagant in powder, that hath been well steeped in Wine, and so make it into a plaister, and apply it.

*Another very good for the same, and for  
other Ruptures.*

*Take Saffron,*

*Euphorbium,*

*Long pepper ; of each one Dram,*

*Rosin five ounces,*

*Aquavite, one ounce and a half.*

Dissolve the Rosin in Aquavite, and beat all the rest to powder, and then boil them all together till the Aquavite be consumed; and afterwards add to it as much Wax as is sufficient to make it into a plaister, and reserve it for the use aforesaid.

*Another plaister for the same.*

*Take Ammoniacum half an ounce,*

*Galbanum three quarters of an ounce,*

*wax,*

*Turpentine ; of each four ounces,*

*Myrrhe a quarter of an ounce.*

C

Dissolve

Dissolve the Gums in Wine, and then melt them all together ; and when it is almost cold, put in the Myrrhe , and make thereof a Plaister for your use.

But if together with the breaking of the Bone, there happen any wound or flux of blood ; then indeavour to stanch the blood : for which you may use this powder following.

*A Powder to stanch blood in a wound.*

Take of Frankincense,

*Arsenick,*

*Aluminis Succarini ; of each two ounces.*

*Calcis vivi six ounces.*

Mix them all together into fine powder, and add thereto a pint of Vinegar, and boyl them together till the Vinegar be consumed ; then let it dry in the Sun, or against the fire, and make it again into fine powder ; then to three ounces of this powder, add half an ounce of Bole-Armoniack, and one ounce of Pulvis Alcamistinis, and mix them all together into a very fine powder, and reserve it for your use, to stanch any flux of Blood in a wound. And when you have any occasion to use it, take four ounces of this powder, and incorporate it with whites of Egges ; then take a bolster of tow, bigge enough to cover the place where the wound is, and dip the tow in Vinegar, and press it out again ; then spread your Medicine on the tow, and after strow a little of the dry powder upon it, and apply it ; and after lay upon this many more little bolsters of tow, as much as is needfull to  
stanch

stanch the blood. And proceed in the cure, as you do in the cure of green wounds; if there be no Ulcer, or inflammation; or putrification in the Bones; but if the Bones ulcerate or putrify, then to resist the same, use these Medicines following.

*For putrification of the Bones.*

Take burnt Lead two ounces,  
Myrrhe half an ounce,  
Aloes,  
Opopanax,  
Iron Dross,  
Burnt Squinant,  
Rindes of Firre-tree; of each one dram.

Make them all to a powder, and strew thereof upon the putrified Bone; it separates the putrification, and heals the place very much.

Also wash the place with water, wherein Sal Armoniack hath been decocted.

If there be any ulcer therewith, then have a care you use no Oil thereunto, for Oiles bring putrification in Ulcers; but wash the Ulcer with this Medicine following.

*For Ulcers in broken Bones.*

Take white-wine four ounces,  
Rose-water two ounces,  
Burnt Alom one quarter of an ounce,  
Verdigrease one dram,  
The white of an Egge sodden hard.

Bruise the white of the Egge small, and boyl them all together a little gently; then strain it,  
C 2 and



and keep it well stop't for your use ; and afterwards if it be too thick or too strong , add some more Wine and Rose-Water unto it, and use it as before is directed : And afterwards lay upon the sore this plaister following.

### *A Plaister for Ulcers.*

Take Oil of Roses three drams,  
 Oil of Camomile one dram,  
 Ceruse one quarter of an ounce,  
 Dragons blood,  
 Bolus ; of each half an ounce,  
 Camphire one dram.  
 Liharge of gold half a dram,  
 Tutty prepared a quarter of an ounce,  
 Coral one dram.

Make them all into a plaister with Wax, as much as is sufficient ; spread it on leather , and lay it upon the Ulcer.

But if these accidents happen not, or at least be removed ; then endeavour to strengthen and conglutinate the fractured Bones ; which is done by a certain Nutriment or substance that groweth out of the Bones, which glueth them, and causeth them to Unite and grow together. This nourishment is called *Callus*, which must be increased by all means. When once it begins to grow , you shall perceive it by these signes ; the inflammation ceaseth, and the pain is abated , and the member again reduced to its natural Colour. To ingender *Callus*, let the patient use meats that are grosse and viscons, and breed good juyce : and that the *Callus* may be ingendred neither too big nor too small, have respect to the dyet , fomentation and plaisters. If  
 the



the *Callus* grow but slowly, that there be need to increase it, use plaisters that do moderately heal; of which sort here be many directed, in this book. And on the contrary, if it appear too big, use Astringent Medicines; a compressing ligature or binding; apply also a plate of lead upon the place, and use fomentations made with Oil, Salt-Peter, or Water and Salt made hot. But if the member appear smaller and leaner then ordinarily and naturally it was before, then apply unto the affected member hot attractive Medicines. Let the patient use large dyet, and avoyd all things causing Melancholy.

*Of eluxation of the joynt, and to set a Bone put out of joynt.*

**T**He Greeks call this *Exarthrema*, the Latins *Eluxatio*; which is as much as to say, a Joynt writhen or started aside out of its natural place into another; so that the free natural motion thereof is thereby hindred; so that if the Bone be quite out of joint, then this is called an eluxation; or a luxation only, without a compound, you may call it, if you please; but if it be only a little extorted and strained aside, that is not properly a luxation, but only a strain or wrench. If the joynt be luxated, then must manual operation be used to set the same, and reduce it to its proper place; which is the first intention to be used in this case. And the manner of this operation must be in this manner: to reduce the bone out of his socket into his natural place, extend the member decently and tenderly with the hands, till you feel the Bone brought again into his proper place; but sometimes the operation

ration of the hands sufficeth not to perform this work alone, but instruments and bands prepared fit for that purpose must be used, as Hippocrates teacheth, *Hippocrates lib. de Luxatis & fractis.*

The Luxated member being well reduced again to his natural place, your next intention must be to endeavour to strengthen and confirm the affected joynt, and keep the Bone that it slip not out of its place again; for which purpose, have Rollers and Splints in readinesse to binde up the member, and keep it from hurt and motion. But before you roll or binde up the same, anoint it with Oil of Roses, and lay upon it some old fine-linen cloths wet in Oil of Roses, or whites of Egges, and apply them to the joynt; then gently roll up the member, having first wet your Rollers in Water and Vinegar mixed together; then apply your splints about the joynt, if there be necessity: and they may be made of leather or pastboard.

This being done, if the patient be at ease, and no accidents happen, open it not again in ten dayes: if any inflammation happen, some refrigerating Cerecloth is good to be used. And to prevent and stop defluxions of humors, which may chance to fall down and weaken the joynt, this plaister following is very good to withstand the same.

Take Colophonia,  
Pitch; of each one ounce,  
Galbanum,  
Myrrhe,  
Ammoniacum,  
Frankincense; of each three drams,  
The Mustilage of Holly-hocks three quarters  
of an ounce,  
Polypody Roots;

Misleden,

*Mistletoe,*  
*Heartwort ; of each one quarter of an ounce,*  
*wax one ounce,*  
*Turpentine three quarters of an ounce.*

Diffolve the Gums in Vinegar, and then put to it the Wax, Pitch and Turpentine : melt them together, and boyl them over a gentle fire, till the Mistletoe and Vinegar be consumed ; then temper the other things being beaten very small, amongst them, and then make it into a plaister.

Spread of this Plaister upon upon a cloth or peece of leather, and lay it on the grieved place.

*Another Plaister for the same.*

*Take Holly-hock Roots three ounces,*  
*Acorn buds three quarters of an ounce,*  
*Flowers of Self-heal one ounce and a half,*  
*Sallet Oil,*  
*Oil of Mirtles ; of each three quarters of an ounce.*  
*Red Wine twenty four ounces.*  
*Self-heal Water twelve ounces ;*  
*Frankincense,*  
*Myrrhe, of each one dram ;*  
*Deeres suet one scruple and a half,*  
*Turpentine half an ounce,*  
*Sealed earth half a dram,*  
*Mumy two drams and a half.*

First bruise the Holy-hock roots, Self-heal flowers, and Acorn-buds, very small, and beat them to pap ; then add thereunto the Wines, Oils, and Self-heal Water, and boyl all together, till the Wine and Water be consumed ; then strain it

out hard, and put in the Frankincense, Myrrhe, Deeres-suet and Turpentine; then scethe them again, till the moisture be consumed; then put in the Scaled-earth and Mummy, and as much Wax as is sufficient to make it into a Plaister: which is very good for all Luxations and broken Bones, to assuage the pain and strengthen the sinews.

In all such accidents as broken and dislocated Bones and joynts, have a care to defend the afflicted Member from inflammation and humors that are apt to flow thereunto; to prevent which, a moderate dyet must necessarily be used, and that not onely in this, but in all other distempers; for health consists in mediocrity: and also, if need require, purging and letting of blood are not amiss to be used.

It will not be here amisse, to add some remedies fit to be used for the shrinking of sinewes, and withered joynts, and contractures, which oftentimes happen after Luxation of the joynts, or fractures of the Bones; which many times happens after such mischances, if the same be long before they be cured.

*A Salve very good for an extenuated or  
withered Member.*

*Take Cats Grease,*

*Deers-suet,*

*Bears-Grease,*

*Hogges-Grease,*

*The marrow of Neats feet,*

*Honey,*

*Doggs-Grease,*

*Badgers-Grease; of each a like quantity.*

*-Boyl*

*Bone-setter enlarged.*

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Boyl them all together in Wine to an oyntment; then strain it, and therewith anoint the place affected, before the fire, twice a day.

*Another for the same purpose.*

Take Sage, Mallowes, Nettles, and their Roots, Camomile, Sprigges of Juniper, of each one handfull; Dogs-Grease, and fresh Butter, of each three ounces. Chop the Herbs small, and boyl them to a grout, and then strain them through a course-cloth; then put the Grease and Butter to it, and see the it again to an oyntment; then reserve it for the uses before mentioned.

And thus have we done with the first part of Luxated, dislocated, and broken Bones, and withered members, and shrinking sinews: next follows an accident many both old and young languish under; namely, Ruptures, or broken Bellies.

---

of

Boyl



## Of Ruptures.

**T**HIS Disease is generally called in Latine *Hernia*, although there be several causes, degrees, and distinctions thereof: but generally is that which falleth down into the Cod.

There is a kinde of Rupture that cometh about the Navel, or privy parts, both of Man and Woman: the Rupture of the Navel swelleth and hangereth out of the forepart of the Belly: for a remedy whereof, these following Medicines are convenient.

Take Comphrey well stamped one ounce, then melt half an ounce of Wax, then mix them well together in the form of a Plaister, and lay it on the Navel.

But if the Rupture be great, then anoynt the back-bone of the party with Bears Grease.

The Herb *Perfoliata*, in English called *Thorough wax*, is very profitable for all Ruptures, either in Children or other people, if the Herb and Seed thereof be sod, and laid upon the Rupture.

A dragm of the Decoction thereof in Water or Wine given to drink, is good, or the Herb and Seed stamped, and the weight of a scruple and a half thereof given to a Childe in pap.

The groyn and privy places be likewise subject to tumors and swellings, with heat, hardness; and by reason of the tenderness and sensibility of those parts, afflicted with great anguish and pain: for which it is not besides the purpose, to prescribe these following Remedies.

For

*For a Tumor or swelling in the groyn or privy parts.*

**T**ake Muscilage of Elecampane Roots, Linseed, Figges, and Sebestes, of each six ounces, and as much Oil of sweet Almonds, Litharge of gold prepared, three ounces; seeth it untill the Muscilage be consumed, alwayes stirring it: then put thereto an ounce of Wax; make it into a Plaister, and lay it on the place grieved.

*A Salve for the same.*

Take Rosin and Wax, of each one ounce, a great Onion, and two Lilly-Roots; stamp them, and seeth them in Goats Milk; then strain them through a linen Cloth, and let it seeth well again; then stir it about untill it be cold, and so reserve it for the use aforesaid.

If there be any open Ulcer, then use this following.

Take Tutty prepared one ounce,

Mastick,

Frankincense, of each one quarter of an ounce, white wax, half an ounce.

Oile of Roses a sufficient quantity to make it into a Salve.

If the place be raw, and in great anguish, then anoynt the same with Oil of sweet Almonds.

Also take Argal, and put it into a new pot, and burn it till it be black; then beat it small, and strew it on the sore.

These are onely for outward swellings and Ulcers: if there be any inward sore or Ulceration in the



the conduit of the yard, stoppage or inflammation; then use this injection following, Spouting it gently with a Syringe.

*Take White-wine one pinte,  
Burnt Allom two dragms and a half,  
Verdigrease one dragm and a half.*

Boyl them well together, then strain it through a Cloth, and inject it with a Syringe.

*A Salve for the same, to anoynt the whole Member.*

Take the juice of Tassels of Planten, and Camphrey, of each two ounces; Camphire four; Starch and Ceruse of each one ounce, Litharge of Gold half an ounce, Tutty prepared with Rose-water one dragm and a half; the whites of three Egges well beaten: bruise the Camphire very small, then incorporate them all together in a leaden Morter; and make a Salve thereof, for the use aforementioned.

But to return to speak of the Ruptures falling into the Cods: of which there are several causes and kindes; one is a swelling or puffing up of the Cods through winde; Another, and that is most properly called a broken belly, when the Rym of the belly is broken; and the bowels or guts fall down into the Cod little or much, sometimes in one side onely, and sometimes into both. And another kind (which is improperly called a Rupture) is a swelling of the Cod with water, and superfluous matter of moisture; to which Hydropical persons are subject: And that Disease is very well known by the swelling of the Cods.

But first we come to speak of the *Hernia*, or broken

ken belly, which hapneth above the Cod : the cause hereof is oftentimes in Children, crying, some loud-hooping-cough, or extream blowing with winde ; in older persons, as well as the former, falls, thrusts, blows, much labour, or heavy burdens.

A speedy remedy is necessary to be sought after for this Rupture ; for the older it grows, the more difficult it will be to Cure. Let the Patient be laid on his back, and put up the bowels gently again till they come into their due place ; then lay thereon this Plaister following, spread upon a piece of Leather, and binde it hard on, and apply thereto a convenient trusse.

*A Plaister for one that is broken in the Belly.*

Take Pitch,

Maslick ; of each three dragmes,

Frankincense one quarter of an ounce,

Hypocistis,

Sarcocolla,

Juyce of Sloes, of each one dram and a half.

Blood-stone,

Dragons blood,

Aloes ; of each two dragmes and a half,

Birdlyme one dram and a half,

Comfrey,

Galls,

Pomegranate-Pills,

Fine Bolus ; of each three dragmes,

Aristolochia one quarter of an ounce,

Sumach,

Pomegranite Flowers, of each one drag.

Deer-suet two ounces,

Turpentine and Wax a quantity sufficient.

Dissolve the Gums and Juyces in hot Vinegar or Wine, the rest beat small, and make thereof a Plaister, and apply it as before is directed.

*Another of the same.*

Take Pitch half an ounce,  
 white and Red wax,  
 Litharge of Gold,  
 Ammoniacum,  
 Galbanum,  
 Mumy, of each two dragmes and a half,  
 Birdlime,  
 Myrre  
 Cypres Nuts,  
 Frankincense, of each one dragm,  
 Gypsum, or Plaister of a wall,  
 Bolus,  
 Aloes, of each half an ounce,  
 Mastick,  
 Comphrey,  
 Daisie Roots, of each three dragms and a half,  
 Turpentine one ounce,  
 Aristolochia,  
 Galnuts, of each one ounce,  
 Dragons blood one quarter of an ounce.

Dissolve the Gums in Vinegar, and melt the Pitch, Wax, and Turpentine; and beat to powder all that is to be powdered; then make them all together into a Plaister: you may increase or diminish the quantity of the Wax, as the cause requires.

*Another Plaister for a Rupture,*

Take Cypres Nuts two ounces,  
Myrrhe,  
Cypres Roots,  
Marjorum Gentle,  
Galls,  
Juice of Sloes,  
Frankincense,  
Gum, of each one ounce.

Dissolve the Gum in Wine, then temper the rest amongst it, and make thereof a Plaister, and lay it upon the Rupture.

*For the same,*

Take Daisy Roots and flowers  
Wild Tansy flowers and roots,  
Comfrey; of each half an ounce,  
Mastick one quarter of an ounce,  
Pomgranate flowers,  
Juice of sloes, of each half a dragm,  
Hares Hair chopt small one dragm,  
Birdlyme one ounce,  
Pitch two ounces,  
Wax five dragms.

Oil of Roses, a sufficient quantity to make thereof a Plaister, and apply it as before is directed: you need not take off the trusse but once in four or five dayes, and then renew the Plaister.

*Another excellent Plaister for the same.**Take Dragons blood half a dragm,**Myrrhe,**Sarcocolla,**Opopanax,**Brimstone,**Amber,**Mastick,**Comphrey, of each two dragmes and half,**Myrtle Seed,**Yellow Myrobalans, of each two drag.**Barke of Pine-apples,**Cypres Nuts, of each four scruples,**Dragagant one dragm.**Garden Snayls four or five.*

Diffolve the Gum in Vinegar, and add thereto as much fish-lyme dissolved in Vinegar, as is sufficient to make the rest into a Plaister; mix them all together, and dry away the moisture by a small fire.

*A Drink to be used after this Plaister.**Take Comphrey,**Tormentil, of each one quarter of an ounce,**Codwort,**Sengreen,**Cinquefoil,**Mugwort,**Herb Trinity, of each two handfulls,**Gariofilata,**Verbascum,**Broad planten, of each two dragms and a half;**Roses*

*Roses,*

*Horse-taile, of each half a handful:*

Cut and bruise the Herbs grosse, and put to them Aquavitz, and red seething Wine, of each six ounces, or so much as will cover it: let it so stand fourteen hours: afterwards strain it through, and wring it out, and sweeten it with Syrup of Myrtles; And give hereof from one ounce to three, according to the strength of the Patient, about six hours after the applying of the Plaister last before mentioned.

*A Pultifs for young Children.*

Take meal of Lupins, and burnt Linnen, of each a like quantity; and make a Pap or Pultifs thereof with Wine, and spread it between two fine Cloaths, and lay it upon the Rupture.

*A mild Plaister for Children.*

Take Beans what quantity you please, steep them in warm water, peel them, and let them dry again; then beat them to powder, and take two ounces thereof, Oaken-wood filed small one oun. Comphry sodden in Wine, and then beat to Pap three ounces: Let all these be boyled together till it be thick; then spread it on a cloth, and lay it on the Rupture, changing it three times a day, and once in the night: fasten it well on with a trusse; continue it four or five Weeks together, till the Rupture be cured, and the Skin grown strong.

*A Drink for a Rupture.*

Take Sengreen, Consolida, Sarafenica, red Beets, Herb Bennet, Fennel, Knot-grass, and Pauls Betony; of each one handful: boyl them all in Wine, and drink of it twice a day, morning and in the afternoon, but not at night: let a Child continue taking it six Weeks, and an old body twelve Weeks.

Shepherds purse, Senacle, and Valerian, and Harts tongue, decocted in Wine, and drunken, are very good.

*An Oyntment for a Rupture.*

Take Womans Milk sixteen ounces, Badgers-grease, Capons-grease, Deers-suet and Comphrey, of each two ounces, the innermost rynde of a Cherry-tree, cut small, one ounce and a half; boyl them all a little together, and strain it hard through a cloth, and therewith anoynt the Rupture morning and evening.

*Of a Rupture through Winde.*

In this case, the Patient must eschew all such meats and drinks as cause winde; as Milk, sweet wine, and the like; moist fruits, and all moist meats: And use means to expel the winde; for which this Clyster following is good.



*A Clyster for a windy Rupture.*

Take Cumin,  
Anis,  
Caraway,  
Fennel,  
Ameos, of each one dragm,  
Rue one handfull and a half :

Seethe these together in a quart of water, till the half be consumed : Then take twelve ounces of this decoction ; Oil of Rue, and Oil of Bayes, of each one ounce and a half ; India-Salt, and Salgem, of each half a dragm : Sugar one ounce and a half ; make a Clyster thereof, and give it once a day : and every morning let the Patient take a dram of Mithridate, with two ounces of Rue-water, seven hours before meat : this expels wind marvelously.

*An outward Lotion for the same.*

Take Sulphur vive beaten two ounces, Grains half an ounce, grossly beaten ; seeth this together till the third part be sodden away : dip a sponge in this water being warm, and lay it on the Privities, renewing it five or six times a day.

*Hernia aquosa, or the watry Rupture.*

This is an Hydropical watry humor in the Liver, Veynes and pores, that doth at last fall down into the Cods, and is known by the swelling of the Cods and Navel : for a Remedy hereof, the Patient must be purged, and keep an orderly dyet ; that  
D 2 there;

thereby the water may be expelled out of the body: to purge those humors, take this Drink following.

*A Drink to purge for the watry Rupture.*

Take Agaric and Hermodactyls of each one dragme and a half, Ginger one scruple, Ireos a dragme, Hony-Water four ounces: then make the Hony-water warm, and steep the other things therein twenty four hours; strain it, and drink it warm, and fast six hours after it.

*Another for the same.*

Take Electuarius Indium three dragms, burnt Copper eight grains, Water of blew flower de Luce two ounces: mix them all together, and drink it.

*Pills for the same.*

Take the Root of *Laureola* one scruple, steep it five dayes in Vinegar; Sulpher Vive four grains, burnt Copper two grains, Licoris, Annis, and Dragagant, of each four grains: make pills thereof with Juyce of Roses, and take them all at once.

To provoke Urine in this case is requisite: for which, use these things following.

*To move Urine.*

**T**ake red Pease six ounces, two Fennel Roots: boyl them well together, and take five ounces of this Decoction at a time.

*For the same.*

Take Smallage-water and Melilot-water, of each two ounces and a half; sweeten it with Sugar, and drink hereof a week together.

Or for the same, drink Broom-water about five ounces at a time.

*To strengthen the Liver, use this Confection.*

Take Trochiscos, Diathodon, Species Diacynamomi; of each one dragme, burnt Ivory one scruple, four ounces of white Sugar: seeth it in Fennel water, and make Tabulets of it, and take of these a quarter of an ounce before meat.

*A Fomentation for the Rupture.*

Take Sefeli, Cumin, Camomile, and Melilot, of each one ounce; seeth these together in a quart of Water, untill the third part be spent, and therewith bathe and foment the Rupture; and then lay this Plaister following upon it, binding it on warm.

*A Plaister for the watery Rupture.*

Take Roots of blew flower de Luce, and Roots of wild Cucumers, of each three ounces, Pease-meal and Beane-meal, of each two ounces, Oil of Rue, and Juyce of Bay-leaves, of each two ounces; seeth this together to the thickness of a Plaister, and then spread it on a Cloth, and binde it warm upon the Rupture.

*Another Plaister for the same.*

Take Mastick one ounce, Cypress-Nuts half an ounce; Dragagant and Gum, of each one dragma: temper these together with Oil of Roses unto a Plaister, and so apply it.

If the Rupture be caused of Phlegmatick humours, then use these Purgations which follow.

*A Purge for a Rupture caused through blood or Phlegme.*

**T**AKE Turbith one quarter of an ounce, Ginger one dragma, white Sugar three dragmes: temper them together; Let the Patient take a dram hereof every fourth day with Worm-wood-water; and the other mornings between them, take this Potion following.

*A Drink for the same.*

Take Water of Balm, Betony, and Worm-wood, of each one ounce and a half, Sugar half an ounce, Vinegar of Squils one ounce: mix them together, and so drink them.

*A Plaister for the same, to take away the Phlegmatick matter.*

Take Sandaracha two ounces, Sarcocolla one ounce, Ashes of Bean-straw, or Vine-stocks six ounces, Vinegar of Squils two ounces, Water as much as is needfull to seeth them all together till they come to the thickness of a Plaister; and lay it upon the place, binding it on warm, as before is directed.

If

If the Rupture be fleshy, that is, a fleshy excre-  
 sence growing in the Cods, which may be caused  
 through overmuch heat and moisture in the Cods,  
 whereby the blood turneth into flesh, which much  
 weakneth and infeebleth this member; in this case,  
 such meats and drinks must be refrained, which do  
 over-much heat or moisten; such as sweet Wines,  
 Sugar, delicate meats, and the like; and on the  
 contrary, the Patient must eat such meats as are  
 cooling and drying. The Hemorrhoids in the fun-  
 dament must be opened, together with the Liver  
 or Median Veyne, and outwardly apply these  
 Plaisters following.

*A Plaister for a fleshy Rupture.*

Take Lentil,  
 Night-Shade,  
 Roses,  
 Plantayn, of each six ounces,  
 Barley meal twelve ounces.

Boyl these together in a sufficient quantity of Vi-  
 negar, and thrice as much water, adding thereto  
 three whites of Egges: boyl it to the thickness of  
 a Plaister, and lay it all over the Cod, renewing  
 it every day, five or six dayes one after another.

*Of the Melancholy blood putrifying in the  
 Cods, which is called Buris.*

THIS is the falling of Melancholy blood down in-  
 to the Cod, which causeth great swelling there:  
 and sometimes if the Cod be full of matter and cor-  
 ruption, and it remain long, it putrifieth the Stones,  
 and spoileth them; therefore care is to be taken

Speedily to purge away, and draw out the Melancholy humours: to effect which, it is necessary that the Liver-Vein be opened, and the next day afterwards, give the Patient this purging Potion, viz. *Catharticum Imperiale*, with Violet-Water, or Lilly-water; and take six or eight dayes following after, these potions following: Take Violet-water, Lettice-water, and Hop-water, one ounce, Syrrup of Cytron-Pills one ounce and a half; drink it warm in the morning: And outwardly to assuage the swelling, take these Medicines following, viz.

Take Bean-meal three ounces,  
*Muscilage of Holy-hocks,*  
*Camomile,*  
*Annis Seeds,*  
*Fenegreek Seed,*  
*Raisins stoned, of each half an ounce.*

Temper them with yolks of Egges, and apply it to the grieved place.

*A Pultis for the same.*

Take Cow-dung, Crums of Rye-bread, Cum'n, Night-shade, Bean-meal, Melilot, Camomile, and Oil of Lillies: pound and seeth them all together, and lay them on the place grieved.

*For the same.*

Take Bean-meal, Lilley-Roots, Colewort-Leaves, Figges and Fenegreek meale, of each a like quantity, and seeth them together being bruised into the form of a Pultis, and so apply it.

## Of Ruptures.

### Of falling of the Bowels or Guts into the Cod.

**T**HE first thing in this case, as before is generally directed, is diligently to endeavour the putting up of the Bowels again into their due place; by taking hold of the lower part of the Cods, and gently thrusting them up; the Patient lying on his back with his buttocks something higher then the other part of his Body, that thereby the Bowels may the easier be reduced to their due place.

Then foment and bath the whole Cods and parts about it, with such Lotions as before are directed: then lay this Plaister following thereupon, and bind it on with a good Trusse.

*Tack Cyres Roots two ounces,  
Mild-dust three ounces,  
Comphrey-Roots,  
Daisy-Rootes, of each one ounce,  
Isinglas one ounce an a half,  
Dragagant,  
Gum,  
Mumy.  
Burnt Ivory, of each half an ounce,  
Dragons blood,  
Sagapenum,  
Sealed-earth,  
Fine Bolus, of each five dragmes.*

Pound the Roots, and seeth them with the meal in two parts of Water, and one part of red Vinegar, until it be thick enough; then mix molten Wax amongst it, as much as is needful; stir it well together with dissolved Gum, till it be cold;

so



### *Of Ruptures.*

spread it, and apply it as before is directed.

To assuage the pain of the falling down of the Bowels, Clysters are very commodious to be used; for which these following are very good;

Take white Sefamum Seeds grossly beaten, Linseed and Fenegreek; make a decoction thereof, and mix therewith Butter and Oil of Violets, and administer it warm.

### *For the same.*

Take Broth made of a Hen or Cock, and Oil of Sefamum; of each six ounces, Salgem half an ounce: temper them together for a Clyster.

### *Another.*

Take sweet Wine twelve ounces, fresh butter, and Oil of sweet Almonds, of each two ounces, Benedicta Lax. half an ounce: temper them all together for a Clyster.

*To strengthen the broken place where the Bowels come through.*

Take Iron Drosse sodden in Vinegar, and Myrrhe, of each half an ounce, Dragons blood, fine Bolus, Frankincense, Mastick, Sealed Earth, and Juice of Sloes, of each one quarter of an ounce, Cypres Nuts and Mumey, of each three quarters of an ounce, Isinglas two ounces: make them all together into a Salve with Wax and Rosin as much as is needful; with this anoynt the Cods thrice a day, and knit it up always with a Trusse. A

## *Of Ruptures.*

### *A good Drink for a Rupture.*

Take Rosemary half an ounce, Cynamon half a dragme, Balme-Flowers, Ginger, Borage, Nutmegs, of each half a dragm; seeth these together in seven quarts of Water till the fourth part be consumed, then add thereto sixteen ounces of Honey, then boyl it again, till the third part be consumed, and use it.

### *A Confection for the same.*

Take Frankincense, Mastick, Juyce of Sloes, Hypocistis, of each one dragme and a half; Roses, burnt Ivory, parched Cumin, Dil-Seed, of each one dragm, Cypres Nuts half an ounce, Steel filed small, Iron Drosse decocted together in red Vinegar, of each one quarter of an ounce; dried Seeds of Pomgranates one ounce: beat them all small together; then take Hony of Roses eighteen ounces, white Sugar twelve ounces, Granado Wine six ounces, Dragagant-Gum, of each half an ounce: seeth both of these Gums with Honey, Sugar, and this Juyce, till it be thick: when it beginneth to be cold, put it into a Morter, and temper the other things amongst it, stirring it well together: give the Patient two dragmes thereof in the morning, and let him fast two hours after it; and one dragme at night two hours after Supper.

Let the Patient keep himself as quiet as possible, forbear much stirring and carnal Copulation, and all excesse either of meat or drink; and forbear binding meat, strong drink, and new Wine. So far of Ruptures.

The

*The perfect*  
The perfect  
**OCULIST**  
ENLARGED.

**T**HE Author first beginneth with six precious Waters, profitable both for the Eyes and other things : which he thus sets down :

For to tell of six precious Waters, made and sent to a Queen that sometime was in *England*.

*The first Water is this.*

Take Fennel,  
Rue,  
Vervaine,  
Endive,  
Betony,  
Germander,  
Red roses,  
Maydenhaire, of each one ounce.

Stamp them, and steep them in white-Wine a day and a night, and distil a Water of them : This Water shall depart in three, (*that is, you shall draw three several waters,*) the first part ye shall do in a glasse by it self : and know ye of a truth, that this Water is as precious as Gold, The second as Silver, The third part as precious as Balme ; and keep these three parts in glasse.

This Water shall ye give to the Rich for Gold ; to mean men for Silver, and to the Poor for Balme.

This

### *Oculist enlarged.*

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**T** \*The matter  
and gummy-  
ness that clo-  
seth up the  
eyes.

This Water keepeth the Eyes in cleer-  
ness, and avoydeth the \*Quitery and  
and \*gounde, and cleereth and sharp-  
neth the sight.

### *The second Water.*

**T**O the second Water take Salgem a pound, and  
wrap it in a green Dock-leaf, and lay it in the  
fire till it be well roasted, and wax white, and  
put it in a glasse against the air at night, and at the  
morrow it shall be turn'd to white Water like unto  
Chrystal; keep this Water well in a glasse, and do a  
drop into thy Eye, and it shall cleanse and sharp  
thy sight: And it is good for the evil at the heart,  
and for the Morphew, and for Sance fleam, and  
for the Canker in the Mouth, and for other evils  
in the Body.

### *The third Water.*

**T**He third VWater is as followeth: Take the Root  
of Parsly, Endive, *Monache*, Fennel, Betony an  
ounce: wash them well in Water, and bray them  
well, and then steep them well in white-Wine a day  
and a night, and then distil them.

This Water is more worth then Balme: It keep-  
eth a good sight, and cleanseth it of all filth: it  
refraineth tears, and comforteth the head, and  
avoideth the Water that causeth the headach.

### *The fourth Water.*

**T**He fourth Water is this; Take Parsly Seed, Annis,  
Caraway, Vervain, of each two dragmes, Cen-  
tory ten dragmes; beat all these to powder, and do  
it

it in warm water a day and a night; then distill it. This water is a precious water for all sore Eyes, and very good for the health of a mans body, or Womans.

*The fifth Water.*

**T**H E fifth Water is such, that with it you may do many marveyulous things.

Take Lymel of Gold, Silver Latin, Copper, Iron, Steel, and Lead; And take Litharge of Gold and Silver, and take Camomile and Columbyne, and steep all together in the Urine of a manchild a day and a night, The second day in white-Wine; the third day in the Juyce of Fennel; the fourth day in the whites of Egges; the fifth day in a Womans milk that nourisheth a manchild; the sixth day in red Wine; the seventh day in whites of Egges; and upon the eighth day, blend and mix all these together, and distill a Water of them, and keep this Water in a vessel of gold or silver. The vertues of this Water is this: it doth take away all manner of sickness of the Eyes, the Pearl, the Sckome of the Tears, and the *\*Quitters*, and draweth again into their due form the Eye-lids that are bleared: it slayeth the ach of the head; and if a man drink of it, it keepeth his visage long to be young. There is no man can tell half the vertues of this Water.

*\*The running matter issuing from sore Eyes.*

*The sixth water.*

**T**Ake Lapis Caluminar's, and do it in the fire till it be red as a Rose, and slack it in a pinte of White-Wine; and do so nine times, and after grinde

grind it and beat it small, and searse it very clean : then Infuse it in the Sun, in Fennel-water, Vervain, Roses, Celendine, Rue, and three-leaved Grass (the distilled water of them, not the Herbs,) of each a like quantity, in a Vial of glasse, so that the Water may settle clear about five inches above the stone in the bottom ; and when you will use it, stir it together ; and take up a drop of it with a feather ; and if it abide, then it is fine and good ; then drop of it in an Eye that is warry or running, or an Eye that hath a dim sight : and for the head-ach anoynt the Temples herewith ; it is precious for helping the sight, and for aches in the head.

*To cleare the sight of the Eyes, a good Water, and for itching thereof.*

**T**AKE Fennel, Roses, Vervain, Celendine and Rue, of each two ounces, and distil water of them, which is good to clarifie the sight of the Eyes, being washed therewith, according to this verse :

*Feniculus, Rosa, Verbeaa, Celedonia, Ruta,  
Ex istis fit aqua quæ lumina reddit acuta.*

Of Fennel, Vervain and the Rose,  
Herb Celendine and Rue,  
A pure Water is Compose,  
That doth the sight renew.

*Another for the same.*

Take red Snailles, and seeth them in fair water, and there will arise an Oyl or fat ; which separate clean by it self, and reserve it in a glasse, and therewith anoynt thy Eyes morning and evening.

To

*To Clarify the sight of the Eyes.*

Take red Roses, Smallage, Rue, Vervain, Mayden hair, Eye-bright, Endive, Sengreen, red Fennel, Celendine, of each a quarter of a pound; wash them clean, and infuse them in white-wine a day and a night, and then distill them: the first Water will be like Gold, the second like Silver, and the third like Balme. And this water is very good for all manner of sore Eyes, for a webbe, perle, or haw.

*Another for sore Eyes.*

**T**AKE Smallage, Fennel, Rue, Vervain, Egrimony, Betony, Scabious, Avens, Houndstongue, Eye-bright, Pimpernel, red Roses, and Sage; Distil all these together with a little Urine of a Man-child, and five grains of Frankincense; And of this distilled water, drop a drop or two into the Eyes at night when you go to bed.

*For pain in the Eyes.*

**T**AKE Egrimouy, Vervain, Fennel, Rue and Roses, and put them in a Stillatory, and spring on them good white-Wine, and distil it. *This water is good for swelling of a mans Eyes that cometh of cold, and for bleared Eyes, and Eyes that be red with anguish, and easeth the pain of them.*

*Another for the pain in the Eye.*

**T**AKE a little Allom and powder of Mint, and mix them together; draw thereof a Water, and put



put thereof a drop into the Eye, going to bed, and in the morning.

*Another for sore Eyes.*

**T**AKE Flowers of Hawthorn, and the Flowers of Withy, and distil it; make thereof a Water, and this Water is good for the sight in the Eye, and for the redness in the Eye, and for burning and heat in the Eye, and for Eyes that do lightly Water; and for webbs in the Eye of a Man or Woman.

*A good Water for the sight.*

**T**AKE Sage, Fennel, Rue, Vervain, Bérony, Egrimony, Sanacle, Pimpernel, Eye-bright, Cinquefoil, and Rue, of all these like much, and grind them in a Morter; then take powder of Alom, and a little Camphir, and mingle them together, and distil it: And know you of a truth, that this Water is profitable for all evils of the Eyes; And restoreth the sight that hath been almost lost, by the space of three years.

*Water of Copporas to make good for the Eyes.*

**T**AKE Copporas, and grind it to powder, and put a little water to it, and let it stand a day and a night, and strain it through a Cloth. This Water is good for the Eyes, and for the Canker in the mouth, and for *noli me tangere*, and to make a clear complexion.

E

Take

*Another Water for sore eyes, & pain i<sup>n</sup> th<sup>e</sup> head.*

**T**AKE red Roses, Maydenhair, Rue, Vervain, Eye-bright, Betony, Calamynt, of each one handful: steep them in white-Wine twenty four hours: the second day, distil it in a Distillatory. The first water that thou dost distil, it shall be like colour of Gold; the second, of Silver; the third of Balme. And this is called, The precious water for Ladies,

*Another Water for sore Eyes.*

**T**AKE good red Wine, and Cumin, and Salt, and put it in a pot; and set upon the pot an Alembick, and stop it fast about with good paste, and make a slow fire of Cole: The first Water that is distilled, is good for all cold sickness in the Eyes of Man or Woman; The second Water is good for all manner of hot maladies in the eyes.

*Another for the same.*

Take and fill a pot of thick Dregs of good Ale, and put thereto a handful of Cumin and Salt, and put a Lembeck on the pot, and stop it about with paste, and distil it: a precious Water for the Eyes.

*Salgem.*

**T**HE Water of Salgem is good to cleer the filth of a mans Eyes, and it is good for the scurffe and Morpew, and for the stink of the hammes and Arme-pits. Take a pound of Salgem, and wrap it up in Colewort-Leaves and do it in the hot Ashes, And there let it seeth in his own kinde, till it be turned to whiteness; after that, lay it on a marble-stone a day and a night; and that which goeth over

### *Oculist enlarged.*

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over thereof, will be a Silver-Colour; Then take that, and keep it in a glasse, and when need is, put a drop thereof into the sore Eye.

### *For the haw in the Eye.*

Take Pepper, and stamp it to powder; then take the marrow of an old Gooses wing, and mingle it together; and do it in a Cloth, and burne it to powder, and put thereof into the Eye.

### *For dim sight, and bleared Eyes.*

Take Ginger and rub it on a whetstone, into a fair Bason, and put thereto as much Salt, and temper it in Wine with the Juycce of Eye-bright, and let it stand infusing a night and a day; And then take the cleerness that ascendeth above, and put in a glasse for use: and with a feather, when thou goest to bed, or as often as thou lyest down to sleep, therewith annoynt thy eye-lids within and without, and it will heal them.

### *An Oyntment for sore Eyes, approved.*

Take Vinegar, and put it in a clean Bason, then take the flowers of plumbs and mingle all together, and let it stand three dayes and three nights covered: then put it in a box, and reserve it for your use to annoynt the Eyes when need requires.

### *Another for the same.*

Take Raw Cream made of Ewes milk, and spread it on the bottom of a fair scowred Bason; then take a vessel that hath stood with Ale in it six or seven dayes,

dayes, and pour out the Ale, and whelme the pot or vessel over the Bason, so letting it remain a whole night: then take the Cream, and keep the Cream in a box till you need it, for an oyntment for sore Eyes.

*Another for the same.*

Take red Snayles that be without houses, and seeth them in water; and after that, burne them on a hot tile-stone to powder, and mix the powder with the fat that will arise above the water they are boyled in, And anoynt the Eye-lyds therewith at night going to bed.

*For bleared Eyes.*

Take the Juyce of Worm-wood, and mingle it with water, made of the white of an Egge; and therewith anoynt the Eyes, and it will put away the bloodiness and aking thereof.

*Another for the same.*

Take Celendine, Rue, Planten, Annis, of each a handful; and as much Fennel as of all the rest, and stamp them in a new earthen pot, and let it stand two dayes and two nights, and then strain it, and therewith anoynt the Eyes evening and morning.

*For a pin and VVebbe in the Eye.*

Take an Egge and rost it hard, and take the white all hot, and put in as much white Copparis as a pease; and while it is hot, strain it through a Cloth,

Cloth, and let it drop into the Eye a good drop.  
And this for young and old is proved a good Medicine.

*For Eyes that be blasted.*

Take Tutty and Calamint, and wash them in white-Wine, nine times, and then grinde them upon a stone with some of the white-Wine, and white Goose-Grease, and Capons Grease, and put thereof in the eye morning and at night: approved.

*For Eyes that be red and full of pain.*

Take white Ginger, and rub it into a Bason on a whet stone: put thereto as much white Salt, and grinde them together on a marble-stone; and when it is small ground, add thereto white-Wine, and then temper them well together, and let it stand so a day and a night; then pour out the thin cleer liquor that standeth above, and put it in a Vial: And when the sick goeth to bed, anoynt well the Eyes with a clean feather. *Probatum.*

*For Eyes that run with Water.*

Take a Colewort-leaf, and anoynt it with the white of an Egge beaten well, and lay it to thy Eyes when thou goest to bed, and let it lye all night; and it shall help thee by the grace of God.

*To cleer the Eyes, a Drink.*

Take Celendine and stamp it, and temper it with fair water, and drink it three dayes, and it shall heal the  
E 3 the  
driw

the head, and cleer the sight marvelously.

*For the Perle in the Eye at first.*

Take white Ginger that is good and fine, and rubbe it on a whet-stone of Norway, into a sawcer of pewter, and put thereto white-Wine; but let it be muddy of the Ginger, and with a feather do it into thy Eyes.

*A precious Water for Eyes, called the Water of Mr. Peter of Spain.*

Take Fennel, Rue, Celendine, Vervain, Eye-bright, Clary, Rosin, or the water of Rosin, and stamp them by the space of a natural day in white-Wine, and then put all together in a Lymbeck, and distill a water thereof; wherewith wash the Eyes; it clarifyeth and comforteth them greatly.

*The Powder of Master Peter de Villa Nova.*

Take Tutty prepared one dragm, Antimony one dragme and a half, Marjoram two dragmes, Flower of red Coral one dragme and a half, Raw Silk of the Silk-worm cut small as may be, half a dragme, make hereof as subtil a powder as may be made, and keep it in a box of Metal. This powder dryeth tears, and rectifieth redness of the Eyes: And was made for Bishop John.

*A Powder for the Eyes, called Bonaventure.*

Take a dragme of Sugar-Candy, Tutty prepared half a dragme; powder them, and wash them with

with water of Roses, and spread them abroad on a Bason, and fumigate the Bason with the fume of Lignum-Aloes, and Frankincense; dry it, and powder it subtilly, and keep it in a box of brass or pewter, And put it in the Eyes with a Pencil of Silver. This powder is good for all manner of spots in the Eyes.

*A precious Powder for a pin and VVebbe in the Eye.*

Take two dragms of Tutty prepared, of Sandragon one dragm, of Sugar one dragme; beat them together to a very fine powder: whereof put into the Eye a little at a time: approved.

*For a hurt in the Eye with a Thorn, Stubble, or any other thing.*

Take Moufear and stamp it, and drink the Juyce thereof; and lay three drops upon the Eye: and stamp Egrimony, and lay it on the hinder part of the Eye.

*For the VVebbe in the Eye.*

Take ground-Ivy, and dresse the Eye with the Juyce thereof once a day, and it will destroy it.

*Another for sore Eyes.*

Take Centory, and make thereof an Electuary with Honey, very thick, and eat thereof. It is good for the stomach, and will make a man to have a good talent to his meat: And therewith anoynt the Eyes: it is very good for sore Eyes.



*A Sovereign Medicine that helpeth the sight,  
and purgeth and clarifieth the Eyes,  
be they never so bleared.*

Take a good quantity of Houfleeke, and stamp it in a Morter, and wring out the Juyce clean; and put it in a broad Vessel a day and a night till it be cleer; then take twenty Egges, and seeth them very hard; then take away the Yolk of every Egge, and set the shell hot in wheat-bran, and fill it full of the water of Houfleeke; and so serve all the Egges while the water lasts, and let them stand so a day and a night, at the least a day; then take the water and put it in Vials. With this water anoynt the Eyes morning and night.

Also take a Pidgeon, and let it bleed in the right Vein under the wings, and anoynt thine Eyes with the blood nine dayes and nine nights, and more if it be need; for this Medicine hath been proved many times.

*An excellent Oynment for the Eyes.*

*Take new Hogges-lard two ounces.*

*Tutia prepared one ounce,*

*Lapis Hematis washed one scruple,*

*Aloes washed and powdered twelve grains,*

*Perles three grains.*

Steep the Grease six hours in Rose-water, then wash it twelve times in white-Wine; powder the Tutia very fine, and make it into an oynment with a little Fennel-water, and therewith anoynt the corner of the Eyes.

*For Rheumatick Eyes.*

First purge the Head and the Body, and let the Patient sweate a little: Then use this powder following for the Eyes.

Take Tutia prepared one ounce and a quarter, red Coral, yellow Myrobalans, of each one quarter of an ounce, Pepper half a dragm: powder them very fine, and strew them in the corners of the Eyes oftentimes.

*A Water to wash Rheumatick Eyes.*

Take Rain-water, boyl therein Galnuts, Myrtle-Seeds, fine Bolus and Cypress-nuts, And therewith wash the Eyes.

*To assuage and drive away the pain of the Eyes.*

Take prepared Tutty, Camphire bruised very small; of each one scruple: Rose-water one ounce, white-Wine half an ounce: temper them well, and when you have occasion to use it, stir it well about, and put a drop or two in the Eye.

*For redness in the Eyes.*

This oftentimes proceeds from superfluity of blood, which floweth unto the Eyes; it is necessary in this case, to apply Cupping-glasses to the shoulders, if need be, to open the Head-vein on the contray side, and to purge the Body; and outwardly to apply such things to the Eyes, as may repulse and drive back the humor offending, as followeth.

*For*

*For redness of the Eyes.*

Take the white of an Egge, and bray it with Woman's milk, and apply it to the Eyes; I mean, drop a drop or two thereof into the Eye.

*For the same.*

Take Linseed and boyl it in water, and wet a Sponge in that Decoction, and lay it warm on the eyes; or do in like manner with the Decoction of Fenegreek or Camomile.

*For the same.*

Take the Juyce of Night-shade, and mix it with the white of an Egge well beaten, and Oil of Roses: make a cloth wet in it, and lay it on the Eye.

*For blood-shot Eyes.*

Take the Juyce of Worm-wood, bray it well with the white of an Egge, and drop thereof into the eye.

*Another for pain or redness in the Eyes.*

Take broad Planten-water one pinte, small bruised Verdigrease one ounce, fine Bolus, Dragons blood, of each half an ounce, Camphire one quarter of an ounce: distill this in a glasse helm in Balneo. This water taketh away redness of the Eyes, and pains thereof, and helpeth swollen Eyelids that have long continued; And is also good for all fore mouths, and stinking imposthumations therein

therein, and especial for all Ulcerations in the pri-  
vy members.

*For the same.*

Take water of Vervain, Eye-bright, Marjorum,  
of each half an ounce, Fennel-water an ounce,  
Camphire half a dragme; the Gall of a great Pick-  
rel: temper and stir it all together, and use it as  
the other.

*An Oyntment for red Eyes.*

Take Tutia half an ounce, Oil of Bay one  
quarter of an ounce, Honey and Vinegar, of each  
one spoonful, Camphire one dragme: make a Salve  
thereof, and therewith anoynt the Eye-lids: this  
is also good for inverted Eye-lids.

Nutmegs confected in Honey, do help the red-  
ness of the Eyes, and defend the sight, being  
caien.

*For hot Eyes.*

Take water of Eye bright, Fennel, Celandine,  
of each one ounce; Tutia prepared three Scuples:  
Sarcocolla and Pearls prepared, of each half a  
dragm: temper it together, and therewith anoynt  
the Eyes.

*Another for the same.*

Take Rue, Fennel, Vervain, of each equal  
parts; stamp them, and put to them Rose-water  
and white-Wine as much as will cover them quite  
over. Let it infuse a night, and then distil it in a  
glasse

glasse body in balneo, and reserve the water for the use aforesaid.

*For pricking and hot Blisters in the Eyes.*

This is oftentimes caused through over-much moisture, settling it selfe in the white or apple of the Eyes: These are dangerous to be cured: The Patient must be let blood in the Head-Vein, and purged, to divert and carry away the humors; And first take for it this Medicine following.

*A Water for blistered and pricking Eyes.*

Take Lycium and Saffron, of each half a dragm, Juyce of Sloes one scruple; mix this with Rose-water, and drop a little into the Eyes with the white of an Egge.

*Another for the same to ripen and draw out the corruption, and assuage the pain.*

Take Fenegreek and Linseed of each one quarter of an ounce; Melilot one quarter of an ounce: seeth it in fair water, and wash the Eyes oftentimes therewith, and sometimes drop a drop thereof into the Eyes.

*Another for the same.*

Take Crums of white-bread, and steep it in Womans milk; and lay it on the Eyes; and when it grows dry renew it, and lay on fresh.

*A Confection, good for all heat, pricking and swelling in the Eyes.*

Take Eye-bright, Fennel, Cinamon, of each three dragms; long Pepper, Mynts, Mace, Marjoram, Vervain, Calamus, Rosemary, of each one dragme and a half, Sugar Pennets three ounces, white Sugar five ounces: with the Sugar sceth these Juyces following; of Roses and Vervain, of each two dragmes, Juyce of Fennel clarified five ounces; Juyce of Celendine and Rue, of each one ounce and an half; let them sceth almost as thick as a Syrrup; afterwards temper amongst it the rest well beaten.

*Another Oyntment, to asswage the pain and heat in the Eyes.*

Take young Endive, and stamp it with Oil of Roses, or Oil of Violets, and therewith anoynt the corners of the Eyes, and Eye-lids.

*Against itching Eyes.*

This commonly proceeds from a defluxion of sale humours that fall down to the Eyes, and causeth great itching and pricking in them, which maketh the Patient alwayes very apt to rub them; but that he must by all means refrain, for that hurte the sight, and maketh the eyes more red, hot and angry: he must be moderate in eating, and forbear strong drink; purge the Body of choler, and open the Head vein; wash the Eyes well in Rose-water, and afterwards foment and bath them with the Decoction of Mallows, Violet-Leaves, Vervain, and Celendine. For

*For running Watry Eyes.*

This infirmity sometimes flows from the weakness of the faculty retentive, And is also often occasioned through superfluous moist Rheumes, falling down from the brain upon the Eyes; and likewise it may be caused through mirth; but oftener through its opposite sorrow; for that alwayes follow that kinde of deceitful pleasure, under which excessive drinking seems to mask it self: Sharpe winde, smoke, Coughs, stinking Savours, do perish the Eyes. For help of this d- fluxion, use these remedies following.

Purge the Body with *Pil. Chochie Auree*, with *succo Rosarum*, or with Pils of the five kindes of Mirobalans.

Forbear all moist sharp meats and drinks, Salt Fish and Flesh, Milk, Cheese, Onions, Garlick, and all that fumes into the head.

Outwardly beat the white of an Egge, and temper it with Womans milk, and drop a drop thereof into the eye.

*For the same.*

Also take unripe Grapes, and burn the same to ashes, and make it into a fine powder; and blow thereof into the Eyes, it dryeth up the Rheum, and taketh away the redness.

*Another for Watry Eyes.*

Take Rose-Leaves fresh half an ounce, Saffron, Spica, Indie, Gum- Arabick, of each one quarter of an ounce: beat them small, and make Cakes thereof



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thereof with rain-water ; and when you will use it, take one dragme thereof, and lay it to steep in the beaten white of an Egge, and herewith anoynt the Eyes. This repelleth the matter, and consumeth the pain.

### *Another for the same.*

Take Juyce of Fennel well clarified one ounce and a half ; Aloes two dragmes and a half, a leaf of beaten Gold : mix them well together, then add to it seven grains of Frankincense : dissolve them in good white-Wine, and mix them all together with Fennel and Rose-water ; and drop of this water into the Eyes twice a day.

### *Another for running and overmoist Eyes.*

Take Mynhe half a dragme, Blood-stone one dragme, Rose-leaves one ounce : seeth them in a glasse in Balneo to the consumption of half, then strain it through a cloth, and drop thereof four times a day a drop into the Eyes.

### *A Salve for watry Eyes, to ease the pain, and stay the defluxion.*

Take Juyce of Rue, Oil of Mirtle ; of each two ounces : Let it boyl until the Juyce be sodden away : then strain it, and set it again upon the fire, and mix amongst it Saphir prepared half a dragme, Jacynt one scruple, Antimony one dragme, burnt Copper one scruple, Tutia prepared three dragmes ; let it seeth gently on the fire, adding thereto two or three dragmes of Wax, more or lesse, accordingly as you desire to have it hard ;

hard : when you will use it, melt a little, and anoynt the Eye-lids therewith.

If the Rheume in the Eyes cometh of cold, then at the first beginning of it take inwardly this Confection following.

*A Confection for Watery Eyes, that come of taking cold.*

Take Spica Indie five dragmes, Agarick one dragme and a half, Cynamon one ounce, Mast ck as much as the weight of them all : make a Confection thereof with clarified Honey, and take thereof every morning.

Muske and Pomanders are good for the Patient to smell to in this case, and to chew Betony in his mouth every morning.

*An outward Oyntment for the same.*

Take blood-stone prepared one quarter of an ounce, Roses, burnt Ivory, white and red Coral, Amber, yellow Myrebolans, of each one dragme, Juyce of Housleek four ounces : temper them together, and so keep it well stopped ; anoynt the Eye-lids every day herewith, and put of the same a drop into the Eye.

*Another Water for the Eyes, to dry Catarrhes and cold Rheumes.*

Take Gummi, the Muscilage of Fenegreek-seeds, of each one quarter of an ounce, of prepared Sarcocol, Spicknard, Myrthe, Cynamon, Aloes, Bever-cod, of each half a scruple : powder them all together, then steep them in Womans milk, and drop thereof into the Eye.

*A Salve for running Eyes, and for all Im-  
postumes and Pains, Scabs, Wounds,  
and Bloudshots in the Eyes.*

Take Tutia prepared in Rose-water half an ounce, fresh Hogges-grease one ounce, Starch three quarters of an ounce : bruise and temper them well together in a Morter, then wash it three times in the water of Night-shade, and with this anoynt the fore-head, the Temples and the Eye-lids, both within and without.

*A precious Water to strengthen the sight.*

Take Rue,  
Roses,  
Endive,  
Betony,  
Vervain,  
Maidenhair,  
Egemony,  
Clevers,  
Yarrow,  
Eyebright,  
Pimpernel,  
Sage; of each two handfuls.

Cut the Herbs small, and steep them a day and a night in good white-Wine : then strain them out, and let the moisture run from them: then bruise them grossly in a Morter : then distil them in Balneo, and keep the water for your use close stopd.

*For spots in the Eye.*

Take Prepared Blood-stone three dragmes,  
 Burnt Copper a quarter of an ounce,  
 Perles,  
 Red Coral, of each one dragm,  
 Gummi,  
 Tragacant, of each three dragmes,  
 Pepper thirty grains,  
 washed Ceruse one dragme,  
 Dragons blood,  
 Saffron,  
 Amber, of each half a dragme :

Make it into the form of trochises of a dragme apiece; and when you have occasion to use it, bruise one of them, and infuse it in Womans milk, and drop a drop thereof into the Eye.

*Another for spots in the Eyes.*

Take Frankincense five dragmes, Saffron one dragme, Amoniacum, Sarcocolla, of each two dragmes and a half: beat them all into very fine powder, and make it into Trochises, with Muscilage of Fenegreek; then when you will use it, bruise it into Womans milk, and therewith wash the Eyes: this doth mundify and cleer the sight.

*For mists and clouds before the Eyes.*

It oftentimes happens in them that have the small Pox, afterwards some clouds or white spots remain in the Eyes, endangering the sight thereof: for which, take the Juyce of Corn-roses, the  
 Juyce

Juyce of Centory; each apart, or mixt together, and therewith anoynt the Eyes.

*A powder for the same.*

Take the dried Juyce, of Celendine three dragmes, Amicos one quarter of an ounce, as much white Sugar-candy; make a fine powder thereof, blow a little into the Eye when you go to bed. *Probatum.*

With this Medicine, I cured my self of a spot of whiteness, that grew over the sight of my left Eye, immediately after my recovery of a grievous sickness of the small Pox, in October 1646. by putting a little thereof into my Eye going to bed, with a piece of clean Paper, rolled in form of a quill; which in a short time took the spot clean away, not putting the Eye to any pain. Gloria Deo in excelsis. Turner.

*Another Powder much commended for the same.*

Taste Pumice-stones, Cuttle-bones, prepared Sarcocolla, Aristolochia, red Coral, Boras, of each one dragme, white Sugar-Candy six dragmes; make them all into a fine subtil powder.

*A Honey to be prepared for the mists before the Eyes.*

Take clarified Honey two ounces, the Juyces of Fennel, the Juyce of Centory, of each one ounce and a half; seeth it a little, and scumme it till it

be cleer, and drop thereof on the cloud or white spot in the Eye.

*A Plaister for swollen and extuberated Eyes,  
as if they would fall out.*

Take Shepherds Purse, Planten, Houfleeke; make a Plaister thereof, and apply it to the Eye: but if it proceed of weakness of the sinews, then it is needful to purge the Head with Hiera, or pill Cochie: use Gargarismes, wherewith foment the mouth; and lay to the Eyes this Plaister:

Take Juyce of Sloes, Frankincense, Mastick, Cypres Nuts, (and the Leaves of each, if you can get them,) of each a like quantity; beat them very small, and mix them with the Oil of Camomil, and lay it on the Eyes.

*A Pomander for to strengthen and help a feeble  
and dim sight.*

Take Rosemary,  
Nep,  
Marjoram,  
Penney-royal, of each one dragme,  
Lignum Aloes,  
Marjoram Gentle,  
Mace, of each two dragmes.  
Muske,  
Amber, of each two grains.

Make thereof a powder, and bind it in a piece of red Silk, and smell often to it. All odoriferous Herbs, as Rosemary, Lavender, Gillo-flowers, Roses;

Roses; and all sweet-smelling Fruits are good for the Eyes; so also doth the sight of green Fields, green Trees, the precious stone Smaragdus, green Glasse, green Linen, set before the Eyes, strengthen and quicken the sight: on the contrary, lechery, and unmeasurable Venery, Drunkenness, sleeping on a full stomach, much reading small prints or writing, vaporous Meats, moist Fruits, dark misty weather, Smoak, Wind, Dust, Idleness, and grosse Meat, weakens and diminisheth the sight.

*A Powder to strengthen the sight.*

Take Tutia prepared ten dragmes; make it into Past with the Juyce of Marjoram Gentle: when it hath stood a night, and be well settled, Let it dry well; then beat it again, and add to it Ginger, long and black Pepper, and Celendine, of each one dragme, sal-Armoniack half a dragme, all beaten small, and made moist with the Juyce of Fennel; let it dry again, and so preserve it: when you will use it, beat it into a very fine powder, and put thereof into the Eye.

*A Powder to be strewed upon the Head, to strengthen and preserve the sight.*

Take Cloves, Lignum-Aloes, Betony, Sandrac, burnt Ivory, Stryax, Calaminta, of each half a dragme; make them into powder, and strew all the Head therewith; and when you will renew it, kemb the Head, that the first may come off: afterwards use twice a month, before you go to



sleep, one quarter of an ounce of Trochises of Diambra, and hold them in your mouth till they be dissolved.

*A Water to preserve and strengthen the sight,  
used by the Emperour Frederick the third.*

Take green Betony,  
Rue,  
Vervain,  
Celendine,  
Eye-bright,  
Roses, of each six handfulls,  
Long Pepper,  
Cloves, of each half a dragme,  
Aloes one ounce,  
Wood-bind and the flowers three handfulls.

Chop all the Herbs small, and distil it through a glasse body; drop of this Water into the Eyes, and anoynt the Face therewith.

*Another to preserve the sight.*

Take Fenegreek, Hollyhock-Roots, of each two ounces; cleanse them well, and boyl them in fair water by a mild fire, till half be consumed: then strain them out, and add thereto, Aloes two dragmes, Sugar-Candy, or Sugar of Roses, one ounce: strain it with Rose-water, through a Cloth, and let it seeth unto a Syrrup; keep it in a glasse close stopt; And when you have occasion, use it as other Eye-waters

*Another*

*Another for the same.*

Take Rose-water, and white Sugar-Candy, of each what quantity you please, And infuse them in a glasse together, and let them stand in the Sun two or three dayes or more, before you use it.

The Galls of all ravening Birds, as also of Partridges, of Bulls, Hares, Wolves, Foxes, and especially the Gall of a Buck, doth cleer the Eyes and sharpen the sight, if any one of them be decocted with Juyce of Fennel and clarified Honey, and dropt into the Eyes.

*A Confection for a bad sight, called Eleēnarium Oculiste, or the Oculists Eleēnary.*

Take Silver Mountain-Seed, Eye-bright, Fennel and Cinabes, of each one dragme, Cardame and Mace, of each one dragme and a half, Seeds of Rue and Celendine, of each one quarter of an ounce; Rosemary one ounce; Annise-Seed, Lignum Aloes, Caraway, Consolida, Saracenicā, of each half an ounce. make a Confection thereof, with Sugar or Honey. This also strengtheneth the brain, restoreth lost sight, and maketh the Spirits of the sight subtiler and stronger.

*Another Confection to preserve and strengthen the sight.*

Take dried Bitony,  
Celendine,

Eye-bright,  
 Hyſop,  
 Penny Royal, of each one dragme,  
 Fennel,  
 Silver Mountain,  
 Coriander prepared,  
 Marjoram Seeds,  
 Baſil Seeds,  
 Cardamom,  
 Cynamon,  
 Ginger  
 Galingale,  
 Nutmgs,  
 Cloves,  
 Long Pepper,  
 Lignum Aloes,  
 Maſtick,  
 Spikenard, of each half a dragme.

Preferved Citron Pills three dragmes, Conſerves  
 of Borage and Roſemary, of each fix dragmes;  
 make them all into a Confection with Sugar De-  
 cocted in Fennel and Roſe-water, and take here-  
 of as you have occaſion.

*Tabulets to ſtrengthen the ſight.*

Take Species Diambrae a dragme and a half,  
 Eye-bright, Celendine, Fennel, Vervain, of each  
 one ſcruple; Seeds of Rue, and Silver Mountain,  
 of each half a dragme, Sugar five ounces: boyl  
 them all in Eye-bright water, and make Tabulets  
 thereof, whereof take one every night after ſupper.

*An excellent Water for the Eyes.*

Take the Waters of Rue, Celendine, and Eye-bright, of each two ounces ; Fennel and the Juyce of Vervain, of each one ounce ; the Gall of a Pick-crel three dragmes, Lignum-Aloes beaten small, half a dragme : The Seeds of Rue, of Celendine, and Marjoram Gentle, of each one dragme ; put them together in a glasse close stoppt, and luted with Dough : Let it stand a day in an Oven after the Bread is taken out; the next day take of the paste, and set it twelve dayes in the Sun ; strain it, and keep it in a glasse close stoppt for your use : when you will use it, put a drop thereof into the Eyes morning and evening, lying on your back.

*A Potion to purge for a weak sight.*

Take Treacle half a dragme ; mix it with white-Wine, Water of Rue or Fennel : take it once a week.

*A Powder to strengthen the sight.*

Take Eye-bright half an ounce,  
 Caraway sodden in Vinegar and dried, and  
 Marjoram Gentle, three quarters of an ounce,  
 Lignum Aloes,  
 Spica India, of each one ounce,  
 Sorrel-Seeds five scruples,  
 Coriander prepared,  
 Cinamon,  
 Fennel, of each two dragms.

Make

Make thereof a powder with Sugar as much as you please ; and hereof you may take a dragm after supper, with a little Julep of Roses.

*A Medicine to strengthen the sight, and for those that are purblind.*

Take the Liver of a Buck, take out the Gall, and cut the Liver in pieces, laying thereon whole long Peper : cover it with another piece of Liver, and Peper, as before ; thus continuing, till all the pieces be laid one upon another, and above and beneath be nothing but Liver. Put this in an Oven, and dry it well : then take off the Peper, beat it small, and mix some Musk amongst it ; and with the moisture that droppeth from the Liver, moisten the Powder, and make Lozenges thereof, and keep them till you have occasion to use it : then temper it with Eyebright-water, and eat thereof two or three mornings together.

*For weakness of the sight proceeding from water and phlegmatick humors of the brain.*

**T**He repletion of the brain with watry, serous, and phlegmatick humours, doth undoubtedly cause weakness of the sight. In which case we must endeavour to cleanse the head and brain from those excrementitious humours, and to draw them downwards by Purgations : for which purpose, a Clyster may methodically be instituted, to be administered by intervals once a week, and prepared in this manner.

*A Clyster for weakness of sight.*

Take Betony, Centaury the less, Rue, Eyebright, Fennel, Melilot, of each half an handful ; flowers of Camomile, Stœchas, Rosemary , each one pugil ; Aniseeds one drachm, roots of Orris and Piony each half an ounce , leaves of Sena without stalks two drachms, Agarick half a drachm tyed in a cloth. Decoct them all in a sufficient quantity of fountain-water : and in eleven ounces of the strayned liquor, dissolve

*Elect. Benedict. laxat. half an ounce.*

*Hier. Pic. composit. two drachms.*

*Ol. Cham. two ounces.*

*Tartar one scruple.*

Mix, and give it for a Clyster.

Before purging, prepare the humour four or five days either with a Julep, Decoction, or Wine prepared. A Julep may be prepared in this manner :

Take Syrups of Stœchas and Betony, of each two ounces :

*Waters of Marjoram,*

*Fennel,*

*Eyebright, of each four ounces.*

*Cinnamon-water half an ounce.*

Prepare Wine after this manner :

Take leaves of Eyebright,

*Betony,*

*Centaury, all dry ;*

*Fennel-seeds, each half an ounce.*

*The*

The tops of Wormwood,  
*Carduus benedictus*, each half a handful.  
 Nutmeg one drachm,  
 Succory-root one ounce.

Let them be all well bruised, and tyed up in a linen bag, and hang it in a gallon of good White-wine, to be drank a little morning and evening, to cleanse the head, and clear the sight.

Afterwards Purges ought to be given, to purge phlegm; but let them be prepared with such things as are appropriated to the sight; as of Sena, and Fumitory; and of the compounds with juyce of Fennel, the Pill. *Lucis majores & minores*; so called, because they help the sight: as for example:

Take Pill. *Sine quibus* half a drachm,  
*Lucis major*,  
 Pul. Hier. Colocynthid. of each half a scruple.

With water of Marjoram, juyce of Fennel, or distilled water of Fennel, make it into small Pills, which let the Patient take about midnight.

Or else take this Bolus:

Take Elef. Ind. Hier. Picr. compos. *Benedict. laxat.* of each one drachm,  
 Diagrid. 5 grains.

Mix it with Sugar into a Bolus, for two doses.



*A Decoction to help the sight.*

Take Fumetory,  
 Eeyebright, each one handful ;  
 Sene half an ounce,  
 Fennel-seeds,  
 Caraways, each half a drachm.

Make hereof a Decoction in equal parts of wine  
 and water, and infuse in the Colature

Agarick,  
 Rhabarb,  
 Turbith, each one drachm.  
 Cynamon two scruples,  
 Salgem half a scruple.

Boyl it again over a gentle fire ; afterwards strain  
 it, and in three ounces and an half of the strained  
 liquor dissolve an ounce and an half of Solutive  
 syrup of Roses, and give it for a Potion.

*A Mass of purging Pills proper and commodious to strengthen the sight.*

**T**ake Aloes Succotrin. two drachms.  
 Turbith, Agarick, Rhabarb, Sene, of each  
 one ounce :  
 Myrrbe, Mastick, of each half a scruple.  
 Tartar, Salgem, of each half a scruple.  
 Ginger one scruple.  
 Seeds of Fennel and Rue, each one scruple.  
 Castor six grains.

Make

Make it into a Mass with juyce of Fennel, whereof the quantity of one drachm may be given at a dose.

Pills are to some persons very ungrateful, so that they cannot swallow them: They may take of the following Powder, one third part of the quantity here prescribed, in a Julep prepared with syrup of Stœchas and Eyebright-water.

*A purging Powder for the sight.*

Take Turbith two drachms,  
 Sen. half an ounce,  
 Rhabarb one drachm,  
 Tartar one drachm and half,  
 Ginger half a drachm,  
 Diagrid. one scruple.  
 Anise and Fennel-seeds each two scruples,  
 Sugar one ounce.

Make them a fine Powder.

*A purging Wine to fortifie the sight, to be taken three days together.*

Take of the tops of Wormwood two drachms.  
 Leaves of Carduus Benedict. half a handful,  
 Flowers of Centory one drachm,  
 Eyebright, Vervain, Province-roses, each two drachms;  
 Fennel-seed one ounce and half,  
 Turbith two drachms;  
 Agaric one drachm and half, Rha-

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*Rhabarb two drachms,  
Tartar one drachm.*

Bruise them grossly, and put them in a bag to infuse in Wine, or make them into a gross Powder for Wine.

After the body is duly purged, proceed to outward applications, and purge the head with Erhines, Masticatories, and Gargarisms.

*To take away all Spots and Rheums out of the Eyes, and to clarifie, strengthen and preserve the sight, my Ocular Balsam is very approved, to anoint the Eyes without pain or trouble; which I prepare for that purpose.*

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OF

# OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES OF THE EYES.

**A**S the Eyes are of a delicate and soft nature, so are they by the most light occasion offended ; as by smoak, by dust, and the Sun-beams : so the North-winde , and vapours rising from Minerals, do hurt the Eyes. But this peculiar property the eyes have, that they congeal not , because they are of a fiery property, and do consist of an airy fatness.

The Eyes are subject to every kinde of disease, Similar, Organical, and Common , as the similar parts do labour with every distemperature ; with an hot distemperature , as often as they are offended with smoke or dust ; which offence proceeding from an outward cause, is properly called *Taraxia*. Redness of the eyes is more like unto *Phlogosis* , then *Phlagmon*, because they are red without tumour. A cold distemperature doth dull the sight ; a moist doth dilate the pupil : a dry distemperature doth either shrink up the whole eye, or the pupil thereof is dried or extenuated ; as it happeneth in extreme old age, or by the immoderate use of Venerie. From thence *Pthisis* , and an *Atrophia* happeneth of the eye. I call that *Pthisis*, which is an extenuation of the pupil or apple , and becometh more angustior, and straighter, and more obscure. But that is an *Atrophia*, when the whole eye is consumed

sumed for want of nourishment. And as the instrument doth suffer diseases of number, of magnitude, of situation and conformation, (I say) conformation in the figure, *Meatus*, and *Asperities*, so it is a disease in magnitude, as often as the eyes are more great, and more standing forth then they should; for the lesser eyes are best, because the visible vertue being coacted and drawn together is greater then when it is dispersed, and is least subject to outward injuries: from whence it doth happen, that those which by nature have small balls or apples of the eye, have their sight most sharp: I mean not those which have it so by accident, as if they be extenuated by immoderate venery, for then things seem to be greater then they are: to this may be referred *Encanthis*, and *Rhinās*, for they are the contrary of the same kinde. *Encanthis* is an excrescence of the same flesh which is in the grearer *Cartho*; but *Rhinās* is when the same caruncle being eroded and eaten, doth appear as it were hanging forth. To diseases of number; do appertain *Suffusio*, which is commonly called the *Cataract*, which is an humour concreate between the Cornea, and the Uvea: in like manner, the web called *Pterigium* and *Onyx*, or *Vulgula* and *Hypopion*. The web is a *nervose membrane*, which according to divers men, doth proceed from the great corner unto the apple, and sometimes at length doth cover the whole eye. *Onyx* or *Unguis* is a *Cicatrix* from some ulcer, which is referred to the likeness of a nail. *Hypopion* is a certain *Pus*, collected under the Cornea, which doth succeed a suppurated inflammation & *Chemosis*, *Hypophthalmati* bloody and suggillat eyes, such as are when some vein is opened, broken, or gnawn, the blood waxeth blue and livid.

To diseases of site or situation, doth appertain *Ectropion*, which is, when the whole ball hangeth forth, which happeneth by the muscles relaxed, which muscles do obvolve the optick nerve, which disease may be called *Prolapsus oculi*, although *Paulus* doth call it *Proptosis*, when the *Cornea* being eroded or eaten, the *Uvea* doth hang forth : of which *Proptosis* there are divers names ; for first, when the *Uvea* doth hang forth, because it appeareth like unto the head of a Flie, it is called *Myocephalus* ; but when it doth increase more, and doth represent *Acinum uva*, it is called *Staphilom* : when it doth more increase, and the eye is stark blind, and hath the likeness of the head of a nail, it is called *Clavus*, but either affect is *Morbis in situ*, but the first is of the whole eye, the later of one only part, that is, of the *Uvea*. Diseases of conformation are, when the natural figure of the eye is perverted, as in *Strabismo*, or convulsion, *Midriasei* or dilatation of the ball : also diseases in *Via* ; as a sudden obstruction of the Optick nerve, which is called *Hemeralopia*. The sick seeth nothing at all, when notwithstanding no cause appeareth in the eye, the tunicles of the eyes ought to be light, reise, and fair, are sometime exasperated with an inward and outward cause, as with smoak and dust.

The eyes do suffer most often common diseases, as ulcers, and tumors against nature ; first, phlegmon, which is called *Ophthalmia*, that is known by tumor, inflammation, redness and pain.

The ulcers do manifest themselves by itch, by pain, and Saines, but not also the *Adnata*, but also the *Cornea* is sometimes ulcered, and whether it be ulcered, we may easily know by this sign : There doth appear a white spot in the black of the eye,

eye, with the signs aforesaid : and when the *Conjunctiva* is ulcered, there doth appear as it were a red spot in the white of the eye. But first, I will set down the manner of curing of those diseases, and then I will speak of the Symptomes.

The precept of *Plato* in *Charmide* is familiar with *Galen*. Even as it is in vain to cure the diseases of the head, without consideration be first had of the whole, so rashly to prescribe remedies to the eyes, except we first consider of the head, where is the original both of the eyes, and the fountain of all diseases which come by defluxion.

Therefore first of all, the body is to be purged with *pillulis lucis majoribus* in a cold cause, and in an hot cause, with *pill. lucis minoribus*, or with *Sena* and *Agarick*, which shall be boyled in a decoction, or with the distilled waters of Fennel and Eye-bright, with which *vehicles* the purgative vertue is carried to the eyes : and consider, that the *Agarick* doth especial profit the brain, and the *Sena* the eyes.

The opening of a vein in hot diseases is profitable, but not in cold ; yet the common people do hold an opinion, that blood-letting doth weaken the sight, for it draweth the animal spirits, and so doth weaken their force, because the vapour of blood or the natural spirit is the matter of the vital spirit, as here of the animal : for the eyes ought to be fiery, and full of animal spirit.

*Masticatoria*, without doubt, do profit to the derivation of the humour from the brain, but your *errhina* are hurtful, especially the stronger sort, because they draw to the part affected : for there is great affinity of the nostrils with the eyes : there is also a manifest *foramen*, from the eye into the nostril, whose *opercle* or cover is a little lachrymal



flesh. But some man may say, *Atius* doth prescribe *errhina*. I answer, those are the lighter sort, neither is the disease as yet confirmed, but now being confirmed, and the humour fixed and not flowing, Cupping-glasses applied to the shoulders, do pluck back the flux from the eyes, even as a *Seton*, and *Cautier*, in *Inio* *John de Vigo* doth apply behinde the ears blood-suckers and *Vesicatorium*, as

*Vesicato- & Recip. Fermenti acris, one ounce.*  
*rium. 2 Cantharidum & Seminis Synapi, one dram.*

Mix them for a *Vesicatorium*.

There *Fernelius* willeth to apply a *Cautier*, and doth give a reason, that from thence a branch from the jugular vein springeth, and doth run through to the Optick nerves.

As often as the veins of the forehead do swell, they shew the flux to be external, and the tumor to descend from the *pericoranium*, from whence springeth the *conjunctiva*; which flux is profitably stayed with some *adstringent frontal*, such as in this manner may be prepared.

*Recip. Emplast. contra rupturam desiccativi rubrian, one ounce.*

Malax them with oyle of Myrtles, or Roses, and spread it upon linnen, and make a frontal, which apply all over the forehead: or,

*Recip. Farina volatilis an ounce and a half, Bolis armeni & Sanguis Draconis each two drams.*

Work them well together with the whice of eggs and

and oyl of Roses, and make a frontal as before. Also *topical* means applied to the head, are not to be neglected.

For this is a general precept, as often as diseases come by defluxion, we must not only respect that part that is offended, but also that part that sends it. Beside, a thin humour is to be ingrossed and made thicker, and the laxe wayes are to be made straiter; this prescribed frontal is most excellent, but first *cephalical things*, and such as respect the head must be remembred.

The use of Eyebright-wine doth confirm and strengthen weak and ill-affected eyes, or the powder of Eye-bright, as

Recip. *Euphrasia.*

*Finiculi dulc. each one ounce.*

*Cum duplo Saccharo, take of it after meals: or,*

Recip. *Coriandri præparat. one ounce.*

*Euphrasie & feniculi, each half an ounce.*

*Cinamomi, one dram.*

*Macis, two scruples.*

With the double weight of Sugar, make a powder to be taken out of a spoon after meals: if you please, you may boyl the juices of Fennel and Eyebright with honey, and make a confection: of which, take morning and evening the quantity of a Walnut.

For general things outwardly to be applied, I will prescribe two *Colliriums*, the one in hot diseases to be prescribed in the beginning of the flux, that it may be repelled; the other in the state and declination of hot diseases, and in cold also, they may at all times be used: the first *Collirium* shall be after this manner.

Recip. *Muccaginis Semi. Psylli, & Cydoniorum,*  
*extractæ in aqua Rosarum vel Plantaginis, each*  
*half an ounce with two ounces.*

Of the same water make a liquid *collirium* : it is commonly made with the white of a new-laid egge, being wrought together with Rose-water, or Plantane-water : a *Collirium* to resolve, is made in this manner.

Recip. *Muccaginis fenugreci* extracted with Eyebright-water or Fennel-water each one ounce : make a *Collirium*, or with two ounces of the same water make a *collirium liquidum* : a little of the muscilage is to be prescribed, because it doth quickly grow sowre.

And now I ask whether your *Colliria* are to be distilled into the eyes, as hot as may be suffered, as it liketh *Scribonius* ; or cold, as it pleaseth *Mesue* ; or luke-warm, according to *Galen* ? But in my opinion they are to be instilled luke-warm, unless the affect do require some other thing : for in eyes that be exceedingly inflamed and burning, we drop it in cold ; but in very cold affects we drop it in very warm, otherwise meanly warm doth always serve the turn.

Now to proceed to cure those diseases whereof we have already spoken : every distemperature is cured by his contrary : as eyes that be inflamed and over-hot, shall be cooled with the daily washing of them with cold things, or with the waters of Roses and Plantane : but if the distemperature be cold, we warm the eyes with putting in the waters of Eye-bright, Fennel, Rue, Celandine, washing them often therewith : if the eyes be over-moist, we dry them, if we macerate *Turia*

in those waters ; as for example :

Recip. *Tutia* one dram.

Infuse it in Eye-bright-water two ounces, make a *Collirium* : if the eyes be over-dry, we humect them by instilling womans milk, or with a fots of Mallows, Holy-hocks and Violets : but if some matter be joyned with the distemperature, let it be resolved with a *Collirium* of the musilage of Fennigreek extracted in the aforesaid waters ; or wash the eyes with the decoction of Fennigreek, with a sponge ; or boyl a bag being filled with Fennigreek, in water, and apply the bag to the eye warm. Hitherto we have spoken of the Similer disease : now we will speak of organical, and first, of diseases of magnitude.

If the eyes shall be greater or lesser then they should be from their first confirmation, all remedies are unprofitable : if they happen so by accident, as by some flux from the brain, all the body is often to be purged : the moist eyes are to be dried ; we must look to the head that is over-moist, with *Cephalical* things. Also *Cautiers* must be applied to dry up the offending humour : we must apply for *Topical*, linnen dipt in the water of Rue, Celendine, or Eye-bright, and the infusion of *Tutia*, or the bag filled with Fennigreek, or of the same *Hylrotical* decoction of the infusion of *Tutia*, make a *Collirium*.

*Sacanthis* groweth whiles the blood doth more abundantly flow to the *caruncle* for nourishment, which being turned into the same substance, groweth greater then it ought to do : sometimes it is so great, that it hindereth the eye-lids to be shut ; it is burnt with gold, or else with a burning iron, or else cut off ; or when it doth surmount, it is bound with a thread : after it is softly bound up,

and after being destitute of nourishment, the *ex-  
crescence* doth fall away of its own accord. Our  
ancient Physicians called this kinde of remedy,  
*Anabronchifmon*. If the sick be of a delicate con-  
stitution, and shall refuse the Chyrurgerie, let the  
*excrecence* be eaten away with burnt Allom, or with  
oyle of Vitriol: but it must be diligently corrected  
with Rose-water or milk, for the exquisite sense of  
the part. In the mean time while these things are  
adoing, we must defend the eye with some defen-  
sure, to avoid the offence of a flux. *Rhyas* doth of-  
tentimes succeed *Epiphora*: if the Carbuncle be  
plainly eaten, it admitteth no cure: but if some  
part be only eaten, the flesh may be regenerated  
by applying *incarnatives*, as *Tutia*, *Aloes*, thus, or  
infuse the same in *succo granatorum*, and being  
strained, instill it by dropmeal into the greater  
corner of the eye. But perhaps you will say, Will  
you mix adstringents with your *incarnatives*, such  
as is the juice of Pomegranates? which is altoge-  
ther forbidden by *Galen*: lest the dry excrement  
should be retained in the part. But hitherto of  
diseases of magnitudes: now follow diseases of  
number.

### Of the Web of the Eye.

**P***terigium* groweth by the defluxion of thick and  
gross humours, being soft and white in the be-  
ginning. *Dioscorides* doth commend a *Collirium* of  
Snailles: they are to be burned whole, and the  
powder to be mixt with honey; the powder of the  
cuttle-bone or the pummis-stone may be also mixed  
with honey as before; if you would have it stron-  
ger, mix a little salt *Armoniac*, but first foment  
the

the eye with a decoction of Fennigreek. *Atius* useth to burn Plantane-seed, and addeth to the powder, myrrh, and also the scales and flowre of brass: but we should apply no metals to the eyes, except it be first burnt and washed: for by the burning and washing, the sharpness and byring quality is removed, and so it doth raise no flux, of which our chiefeest care should be: Also we may use oyl of Vitriol, but it must be well corrected with milk: but ye shall note, that a great and inveterate web can be cured by no means but by Chirurgery: such are those that cover the whole ball and black of the eye: webs gross and thick, black, and which do affect the temples, by consent are in no hand to be medled withal.

In like manner, if there be suspicion of a Cataract beginning, and there be also a web that is white and soft, we must abstain from things eating, because they generate and increase the Cataract. *Atius* and *Celsus* do shew Chirurgery, and especially *Paulus Agneta* in his sixth Book, and Chap. 28. where he doth shew a double kinde of cure; the first, that the web be stretched once with a thread, and then with a launcet to be excoriated; the second, to make a passage with a needle that may contain a thread or *Setam* (which is the bristle of an hog) and so hanging with the thread, the web shall be cut with the bristle about the apple as it were with a saw: and that which doth remain about the lachrymal, shall with the lancet be cut away.

*Of the Hypopion or matter under the Cornea,*

**B**Ecause that *Hypopion* followeth to *Hyposphagma*, that is, eyes that are bloody by means of some vein being rupted, or open, which is also called *Aimalops*, because in this affect, all things seem red; therefore the blood-shotten eyes must be quickly looked unto, lest by neglect, it grow into a leady colour, and then doth suppurate and degenerate into *Hypopion*: for that happeneth to the eye, that happeneth to the skin by some blow, and groweth when corrupt matter is in great abundance, so that it doth occupie half the black of the eye, or shineth through the horny coat, which covereth the whole apple of the eye: this affect may rise not only of an ulcer, but also of great pain in the head, or inflammation in the eye that is corrupted; and besides inflammation, it may grow from abundance of humors which do break open the mouths of the veins: also, or stroak, or falls, may make the blood disperse and flie abroad, which turneth to suppuration *ad Pus*, when it is out of their proper vessels. To prevent the inconveniences, the patient must forthwith be let blood in the arm, and in the corner of the eyes: if it be possible also, we must use Cupping-glasses upon the shoulders, and such Medicines as may stay inflammations: afterwards, we must use such Medicines as do resolve and allwage pain, such as these.

*Recip. Cadmia one ounce.*

*Aris usli. half an ounce.*

*Rosarum siccat. four drams.*

*Croci. one dram.*

*Folii,*



*Folii*, one dram.  
*Lapidis* *Suf.* one dram.  
*Myrrhæ*, two drams.  
*Gummi*, six drams.

Beat them with sweet wine, and use them with an egg. Also a *Collirium ex Thure* called *Dioli-banum*.

Recip. *Thuris*.

*Ceruse*, each one ounce and a half.

*Cadmia*.

*Pompholigis*.

*Terræ sanctæ*.

*Amili*.

*Gummi*, each six drams.

*Opii*, two drams.

*Squam. æris*, one ounce.

*Tragacanth*, five drams.

Let this be framed with rain-water. Or this :

Recip. *Croci*, *Aloes*, *Myrrhæ*, each one dram ;  
*Vini*, three drams ; *Mellis*, six drams.

Let the Saffron be dissolved in wine, then let it be mixt with honey, and kept in a glass vessel, with which, twice or thrice a day anoint the eyes.

If these medicines and remedies doe not prevail, then we must try another way : let the Patient be set in a convenient place, having one to stay his head behinde ; then let the Chyrurgion hold his with one hand, with the instrument called *Speculum oculi*, described in *Parvus Chirurgery*, and with the other hand, with the point of a lancet, he shall neatly and cunningly scarifie the horny tunicle,

tunicle, untill he come unto the corrupted & slimy matter, which he shall make to avoid by little and little: After this work ended, he shall use repercussive medicines, and medicines avoiding and ceasing pain; as the white of an egge beaten with Rose and Planten waters, and then apply the remedies which shall be set down for Ulcers in the Eyes, which be cleansing, increasing flesh, and closing up. Moreover, the Chirurgion must be very careful, lest flesh grow in the incision of the Membrain, which will bring both hurt, and also deformity to the partie; to prevent which, this Collyrium is much available, and also commended, and doth also prevent inflammation.

Recip. *Gummi Arabic.* six drams.

*Spodi* four drams,

*Thursis.*

*Myrrhe.*

*Acatie.*

*Spikenard.*

*Squamme eris.*

*Optii,* each two drams.

With-rain water bring them to a perfect form, and then make them into small trochiskes; and when you will use them, wet them in the white of an egge with Rose and Plantane waters.

### *Of Strabismus.*

**S***trabismus* is an evil motion of the Muscles moving the eyes, or a Convulsion of the eyes; which if it be unnatural, is incurable; and that which cometh by accidents, is hardly or never to be cured, unlesse perhaps it be in infants: for the eye, for examples sake, being convulsed, is reduced

ced *ad levam Ratis* : and *Avicen* doth commend the blood of a Turtle to be instilled ; also the pye is eaten with profit , and the powder thereof is referred into a Collyrium. Some suppose that the head of a Bat being burnt and powdred , others commend the head of a Swallow taken by insufflation.

Of *Amaurosis* , or *Gutta Serena* ; or  
*Obfuscatio*, starke blindnesse,  
 or *Hallucinatio*.

**A** *Maurosis* is commonly an hindrance to the whole sight , without any appearance at all in the eye : for the apple appeareth sound and unchangeable , only the *Nervus opticus* is stopped : this disease is incurable , because there are no remedies therefore ; wherefore as yet the humour being not settled , as *Etius* doth testifie , that he saw one that did recover the sight , only with the applying of Cupping-glasses with scarification. Remedies are not to be neglected , often purgation with pills of *Iods*, with *Trochisks* of *Albandal*, *Hydroticks*, *Masticatoria*, and also vehement *Erythina* are not to be neglected , for in this only affect of the eyes, they doe good : the braine must be dried with a cappe fit for the same , Cautiers must be applyed at the root of the ear for that cause remembered by *Fernelius* , and in *Inio* for revulsion, Beware you forget not to use Cupping-glasses. When the eye is exasperated , anoynt it with fresh Butter, and instilling therein womans milke ; also the Muscilage of *Philium* , of *Quinces*, of *Fennigreek*, and of *Tragagant*, are to be applied : let the Muscilage bee drawn in the decoction of *Mal-*  
 lowes,

lowes, Holy-hockes, Violets, &c. *Ælius* doth much commend this salve.

Recip. *Croc* one dram.

*Piper.* gran. fifteen.

*Spice nard.* two scruples.

*Succi feniculi,* sixteen drams,

*Ammoniack,*

*Thymiamat* two drams,

*Mellis* six ounces.

When they are all beaten finely, pour into them the juyce of Fennel, then beat them again untill they be dry, afterwards put the honey unto them, and keep this salve in a brazen boxe for your use: before you use this Salve, you must have a fomentation of Sea-water hot, wherein dip a sponge and often bathe the eyes, also a Cucupha or cappe prepared as followeth.

Receip. *Flor. lavendulæ.*

*Stæcados,*

*Hyfopi.*

*Beton.*

*Camomil.* each. p. i.

*Ros. rub.* p. 2.

*Calami aromat.*

*Ligni Aloes.*

*Cyperian,* each one dram.

*Fol. lauri.*

*Marjoram,* each p. i.

*Nucis muscat.*

*Kad. ireos.*

*Cinamon,* each two drams and a half.

*Gariphil* one dram and a half.

*Stiracis cal.* one dram.

*Ambra griseæ* six grains.

*Musci* four grains.

Beat

Beat all these to fine powder, and therewith make a cap quilted ; or quilt bagges, and apply to the head.

This electuary is commended to comfort the stomacke , and to prevent the ingendring of grosse flegme in the braine.

Recip. Cinamon. opt. one dram one scruple.

Gariophil.

Ligni Aloes.

Maceris , each half a dram.

Zinzib. half a scruple.

Anisi pul. one scruple.

Make all into powder, and take the equal weight in sugar to them all , and with wormwood-water make into tables the weight of three drams ; they are to be used in the morning three hours before dinner. I have forbore to prescribe topical meanes, which have little or no use in this case, because the original default is not in the eye.

*Of Ophthalmia, or inflammation of the  
Adnata, or Conjunctiva.*

**O***phthalmia* is properly an inflammation of the *Adnata*, or *Conjunctiva*, which is known by rednesse, paine , heat , and stretching out : when there is rednesse without tumour , especially by some outward cause , as by dust and smoake , it is properly called *Taraxis* : when the white of the eye is so swollen upon the black , so that a kinde thereof appeareth to hang forth, it is then called *Chemosis* : some affirm it to be *Chemosis* , when the Membrain

con-

conjunctiva is higher lifted then the Cornea, as if this were in a hole, which besides the rednesse and heat, causeth the eye-lids to be turned, so that they cannot cover the eye: contrary to this is *Phimosis*, when by some great inflammation, the eye-lids doe stick fast each to other, and cannot be opened, but the hurt which they receive, is but an accident in this disease. *Epiphora*, is generally taken for a sudden streame of humours in any part. As *Pliny* calleth *Epiphorum uteri*, or *ventris*; notwithstanding it is properly used for the affect in the eyes, when wth great inflammation, great quantity of humors flow unto them: all these aforesaid affects doe accompany each other: the causes are the recourse of blood, choler, flegme, and melancholy, but most commonly blood and choler: the general cure for this disease doth consist in blood-letting, diet, purging by the advice of a learned Physician, because *Ophthalmicis Diarrheam supervenire bonum est*, we must not omit to use Cupping-glasses upon the Shoulders with Scarification, which will be good for revulsion; also an Astringent frontal to intercept the fluxe, if it seems to be outwards. In the beginning, a repellent *Collyrium* to hinder the generation of *Phlegmon*, which must be framed of the Muscilage of Philium and of Quinces, and then resolving *Collyrium* of the Muscilage of Fennigreeke, being well washed from its biting quality. Abstinence from wine, in the beginning is very necessary, yet in the declination wine may be permitted; even as a bathe of sweet water, to contemperate the blood, is at the beginning denied, lest it should cause the humor to shed, and decrease the defluxion. If the Inflammation do continue, the Muscilages before-said shall be drawne in the water of Poppy, or in a decoction

decoction thereof, adding thereunto a little Camphire or Opium, and apply to the eye this Cataphlasme. Take of sodden apples four ounces; and with the white of an egge and womans milke, make a Cataplasme: you must be careful to renew these medicines; lest they dry over-fast, and so cause heat: not long after, use this *Collyrium*.

Recip. *Gummi Arabici*,  
*Tragagant*, each one dram,  
*Cerule lotæ* half a dram,  
*Opii* three grains.

Dissolve all with the white of an egge, and womans milke that giveth suck. In the declination of this disease, this may be used. Take of the Muscilage of Fennigreeke, and Quince-seed drawne in Rose-water and Eyebright-water, each one ounce and a half, in which dissolve Sarcocol in the milke of a woman that giveth sucke, two drams; *Aloes lat.* one dram; Myrrhe half a dram; and so make an eye-salve: and where there is any great itching, or rather where the Inflammation commeth of flegme, this is a most singular *Collyrium*.

Recip. *Tutie præp.*  
*Aloes lotæ*, each half a dram,  
*Sarcocol*,  
*Myrrhe*, each half a scruple,  
*Saccar. cand.* one dram,  
*Vitriol. albi*, half a scruple,  
*Aque ros.*  
*Aqua saniculi*, each two ounces.

Boyl them all together a little while in a viol-  
 H  
 glasse,



glasse, and then drop thereof into the eye. Some commend this *Collyrium* in all inflammation of the eyes, to take inayles with the shells, and to beat them with a little salt, and thorow an Hypocrass-bagge to let the water thereof distil; which being cleare, put thereof into the eyes. It sometimes falleth out by unadvised application, which doth cool and beate back, or else by some inflammation, that the natural heat is extinguished and choaked, and thereupon insueth a worse inflammation then any of the forenamed, which is *asphacelous opthalmi*, which doth deprive the eye of natural temperature, doth make it corrupt and utterly perish: which disease *Galen* in his introduction calleth *gangrena opthalmou*, the gangrene or mortification of the eye: when this happeneth, we must have recourse to proper remedies for gangrenes, changing them, as the state of the disease and the part shall require.

### *Of the suffusion of sight, called Cataracta.*

**H***ypochyma* or *Cataracta* is an heap of superfluous humours made thick between the Coate Cornea, and the humour crystalloydes or crystallinus, directly upon the apple of the eye; swimming about the *aqueous humour* in that place which *Celsus* doth affirm to be voyd and empty: it hindreth the sight, or at the least the discerning of such things as are before our eyes. *Fernelius* appointeth the place of it between the membrain *Uvea* and the *Cristallin* humour. The difference thereof is borrowed from the quantity or quality; from the quantity, when it is whole, covering all the compasse of the apple of the eye, in such sort, that the Patient can-

cannot see any thing ; sometimes it doth cover only halfe the apple of the eye, or some part of it, either above or beneath, or in the midst, in such manner, that that onely part of the thing before our face can be discerned, which is placed against the part of the eye which is affected : Some there are that do contend and affirme, that this suffusion is no disease, but an outward moysture collected before the pupil, or apple of the eye ; which humidity, seeing that it is a substance, doth not seem to be a disease, because it is a quality, and is placed under the predicament of quality. But to leave an over-curious questioning, whether it be a disease, or quality, wee will proceed to the cure. Now to proceed in order to the cure, first you must purge the brain, with pills that are proper for that purpose, and give them to the Patient the day before you begin your cure : then the next day following, about nine of the clock in the morning, the Patient yet fasting, ( providing that the Cataract be ripe, and confirmed ) cause him to sit overthwart a stool, in riding fashion, and sit on the same stool face to face, and make the Patient to hold the sound eye closed with his hand ; and in that sort charge him to sit stedfastly without starting, or stirring in any wise : let another also stand behinde him, and hold his head very steadfast ; this done, first with your owne hand, lift up the over eye-lid, and then with the other hand, put in the needle, made for that purpose, in at the greater corner of the eye, and finely trilling the tunicle called salvatella, or salvatrix, writhe alwaies thy finger to and fro, till thou touch with the point of thy needle, the corrupt water, which is indeed the Cataract, and then begin by little and little to remove

that water from before the sight, to the corner of the eye, and keep it there with the point of your needle, the space of three minutes of an houre, and then remove your needle easily from it; and if it happen to rise againe, bring it back the second time: but this you must beware of, that when the needle hath touched the Cataract, you doe not writhe it about with your finger to and fro till it be set in his place before named, but to draw it thither gently; and when you have it there, trill the needle about untill it hath gathered the water about it, and then pull it out: when this is done, cause him to shut close his eye, and apply thereupon a plaister of flax, and the white of an egge, and cause him to lye in his bed nine dayes together, removeing the plaister three times in the day, and so many times in the night, without any other stirring of it; and provide also that he lye in a very darke place, and let him be kept in a thin diet, as reare egges and white bread: and if he be young, and of strength, let him drink Barley-water, but otherwise let him drinke small Ale, and wine delayed with water: for truly too much nourishment would offend, in procreating too much blood in the eye, which is very hurtful in the beginning of the cure. When the ninth day is past, let him arise and wash his eyes with fair cold water, and he shall enjoy his sight by the help of God, even as well as he had it before.

*Of the Ægilops, or the lachrimal Fistula.*

**B**etween the nostrils and the greater corner of the eye, riseth an Apostume, which the Grecians doe call *Ægilops*, that is, *oculus caprinus*, a Goats eye, because that Goats are subject to this disease; we call this disease, *Fistula lachrymalis*. This *Ægilops* may happen through every humour, yet neverthelesse it hapneth most often through flegme, seldome through blood, but seldome or never from choler and melancholy: the flegmatick humour continually flowing by the flesh of the lachrimal corner to the nostrils, and sometimes under the same flesh being there detained, doth putrifie, and breaketh out into a fistulous ulcer; from whence certain do imagine, that *Ægilops* hapneth alwayes from flegme; and by blood also this disease is wont to be excited, but not so often as with flegme: but it is sufficient to know, that this lachrimal fistula happeneth from some virulent humour, and that which is corrosive.

As concerning the cure, at the first beginning we must presently use repellents, such as is Rose-water and the white of an egge well beaten together, or with oyl of Roses, mixt with vinegar; which oyl must be boyled to the consumption of the vinegar: then adde thereto a little milke; we must be careful that none of the oyl stick to the eye, for to that part it is very biting: or apply thereto *Halica* boyled in vinegar, and beaten well together; for it doth not only help them in the beginning, but after they alter into Apostume; and doth break them, and pierce even to the very bone: or a medicine framed of these,

*glaucium*, Saffron, and the iuyce of Pellitory of the wall; but the medicine must be oftentimes changed. I, saith *Trallianus*, have hindred these *Agilaps*, as yet not growne to matter, by the use of these things, that they never came to suppuration; or the place is to be anoynted with a *Collyrium* which doth vehemently stupifie: and lest the matter should happen to be cold, we take *Bdellium* dissolved in vinegar with oyl of Roses, which may be mixed therewith, or *Ammoniacum*, and the iuyce of Fennel, or Snailles with their shells; sometime with Aloes, and sometimes with Myrrh mixed, and so apply it. In the mean time we must ordaine a dyet of such meat as is of good nourishment, and containing but few superfluities, as are Chickens, Hens, Partridges, Felants, Doves, Larks, new layed Egges, Raisins, and sweet Almonds: let this drink be *Hydromel*, or wine delaied with water: for diversion of the humour flowing, the humeral veine of that side in the arme must be cut, or some other diversions with Cupping-glasses, or frictions and ligatures must be used: also the humours abounding, digested and prepared, must be avoided with *hiera picra*, or *hiera logodion*, or with pills of *Cochia*, or by Glisters and sharp Suppositories; neither will one purgation suffice, but divers and often reiterated: but if the disease do continue, we must use *topical* meanes, and such as are discussive. *Paulus* commendeth *ruta Saliva cum lixivio*, framed of ashes and lime: indeed in the beginning it is somewhat biting; but afterward it is most gentle, and doth penetrate unto the very bone. *Alexander Trallianus* doth shew an approved medicine, which is the inward *membrain* of the reede, that which we finde about the knots, and mixe it with hony, and apply the same, changing the same  
four

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four times a day : when the place is well cleansed and purged , dip a sponge in *mulsæ*, and foment it : this aforesaid membrain of the reede , may be applyed by it self : or else,

Recip. *Staphisagria*, two drams.

*Ammoniæ in aceto dissoluti*, half an ounce :  
mix them, and apply it.

### Another.

Recip. *Mellis puri*.

*Aloes hepat.* each two ounces,

*Myrrh*, one ounce,

*Croc* half a dram,

*Aqua* two pound.

Boyl all at a gentle fire, to the consumption of the one half, and in that decoction, being hot, infuse a new picce of sponge , and with the same cleanse the sore, and then bind a soft piece of sponge wet in the same liquour , and it will work a wonderful effect, as hath often been proved.

### Another Medicine.

Recip. *Succ foliorum lilii*, vel *radicum ejus* , four ounces.

*Viridis aris nsti*, one ounce.

*Mellis puri* three ounces.

*Olei nucum*, Cera q. s.

Boyle all to the consumption of the jayces, and make an oyntment, of which put it in *cum licinio*

or tent, as is fit. I will describe another medicine, which doth not only cure the Lachrymal Fistula, but also other Fistulaes.

Recip. *Centauri minoris.*

*Aristolochiæ* rot. each aur. ʒ.

*Myrrhe* aur 3.

*Aluminis,*

*Galla,* each aur. halfe.

*Iris.*

*Sarcocolla.*

*Seif memite,* each aur. ʒ.

*Viridis æris,* one scruple.

Mixe all with honey, and make an ointment, When the bone is foule, we use an actual cautier, and touch the bone through a Canula; which cautier must be either of brasle or silver, and being artificially applied, will cure the Fistula. I, saith the Authour, have wrought with the cautier, as aforesaid, and have had very good successe.

### *General rules for the conservation of the sight.*

**W**Hosoever doth desire to preserve his sight, let him take heed of the inequality of the air, of fire, smoke, wind, immoderate coiture, much labour, superfluous weeping, drunkenness, overmuch sleep, especially in the day-time upon meat, immoderate watchings: Let them also avoid meats that do ingender vapours, such as Cabbage, Coleworts, Onions, Garlike, all sharp things, and Salt, Sallets, Beans, and Peason; all fat things, whether they be of flesh, or of oyle: all things of hard digestion must be avoided, and all things that are  
vaporous



vaporous. Medicines that do conserve the sight, some are absterfive and cleasing, and meanly temperate, such as are Fennel, and a Collirium of the same, *Succus m. mite*, and Eye-bright of its owne property: some there are which do preserve the eyes, by altering, or warming, by cooling, moistening, or drying; some preserve the sight by lenifying the asperitie, and other things, by other means, of which we will speake afterwards.

*A Collirium Democriti, which doth clear the sight and preserve the same.*

**R**Ecip. *Succi seniculi depurati*, half a pound.  
Boile it a little in a vessell of brasle, and let it remaine a while till it have a residence, then adde two ounces of pure honey, and boile it againe at a gentle fire, with ten or twelve leaves of good gold; then strain it, and put it into a violl of glasse, stopping the mouth thereof very close: then set it in the sun, powring it from vessell into vessell, taking alwayes away the residence, and put thereof into the eyes: some do adde thereunto the gall of a Cocke, the quantity of two drams.

*Another that doth conserve the sight.*

**R**Ecip. *Tutia Alexandrina* præp.  
*Antimonii* præp.  
*Lapidis hæmatis*.  
*Ossis sepia marine abluti*.  
*eris nři*.  
*Corticum eris*,  
*Aloes, solii, croci*, each partem unam.  
Pipe-

*Piperis.*

*Macropiperis.*

*Salis ammoniaci*, each a half part.

*Margaritarum.*

*Myobal. cheb.*

*Spumæ maris.*

*Clymiæ aureæ.*

*Saccari.*

*Musci, caphuræ*, each a fourth part.

1 Let it be very finely beaten and ground upon a marble divers times, until it be a very fine powder, of which put into the eyes.

The eyes of a Crow hung about the neck, strengtheneth a weak sight, and doth preserve the eyes: the root of Swines-grasse or knot-grasse, dried in the decrease of the Moone, and hung about the neck, doth also preserve and strengthen the sight, neither doth it suffer them to be inflamed. Also take the leaves of Rue, of Roses, Fennel, Eye-bright, and Celendine, of each equal parts: distil them all together, and put a little of this water into the eyes; for it is the best Collyrium for clearing of the eyes, for the conservation and comfort of the sight; and it must be made in the Spring-time. Also long combings and frictions of the head, do divert and turn away the vapours that do offend the sight: also it is good to behold greene things, and the skies. Cleare spectacles are also very good. Moreover fill the hollownesse of the hand in the morning with cold water, and with the same wash open the eyes. Also a Nutmeg beaten with hony, and eaten in the morning, doth preserve the sight: also your *Myrobalans Conditæ* do the same.

*An excellent oymntment for the Eyes.*

**T**AKE *Auxungia recens* two ounces, steep it in Rose-water for six houres space, afterwards wash it againe in white-wine twelve several times, for the space of six houres more; then adde thereto of *Tutia prep.* and in fine powder one ounce, *Lapis hematites*, well washed, one scruple, *Aloes lata & pul. gr.* 12. *Margaritarum gr.* 3. mixe it, and with a little water of Fennel, make an oymntment, whereof put a small quantity into the corner of the eyes.

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The

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The Mirroure of  
**HEALTH**  
 ENLARGED.

Of Aches, Meagrim, and  
 other Diseases in the  
 Head.

*A Drink for the Head-ach.*

**T**Ake Betony, Vervain, Worm-wood, Celandine, Walwort, Rue, Bark of an Elder-Tree, Honey and Pepper, of each equal parts; stamp them together, and seeth them in Water, and drink thereof morning and evening.

*Another for the same;*

Take Rue, Vervain, Worm-wood, Sage, Walwort, Alehoof, red Fennel, Planten, inner rinde of Elder, of each a handfull; stamp them small, and put them in a new earthen pot, with a quarter of an ounce of Pepper in Powder; put thereto a Pottle of red Wine, and another of Stale Ale, and seeth it till half be consumed: strain it, and drink thereof eight spoonfulls at a time, nine mornings together: And wash thy Head with this liquor following.

*A Water for the Head-ach.*

Take Rue, Alehoof, Betony, Vervain, Mints, red Fennel, Worm-wood, Southern-wood, of each a handful ; wash them and shred them small , and seeth them in Water in an earthen pot , and wash thy Head with some of the Water ; and mix the Herbs with Wheatbran , and apply it to the mold of the Head as hot as may be suffered , binding it on with a Cloth.

*To cleanse the Head, Breast and Stomack,  
and cause a good appetite.*

Take three handfulls of Centaury, and seeth it in a Gallon of Water, till half be consumed : then strain it, and put to it a pint of clarified Honey : then seeth it softly to a quart, and drink thereof two spoonfulls, morning and night, first and last.

*To cease Aches and swellings caused of  
Sores and Wounds in the Head.*

Take Mallows, Worm-wood, Mugwort, Betony, and Egrimony , of each a handful : wash them, and stamp them , and put thereto three ounces of fine wheat - Flower , as much Honey , and as much barrows Grease ; stamp them together, and put thereto red Wine a little quantity , and fry them , and lay them warm to the sore ; but lay a Colewort-leaf between the Plaister and the wound, and it will cease the ach , and put away the swelling.

For

*For the Meagrim in the Head, Imposthume,  
Dropfie, Feaver, and all Aches in  
the Head.*

Take four penny weight of the Root of Pellitory of Spain, a half penny weight of Spikenard, and grinde them, and boyl them in good Vinegar, and when it is cold, put thereto a spoonful of Honey, and a Sawcer full of Mustard, and mingle them well together; and hold thereof in thy mouth a spoonfull at once, as long as a man may be saying two Creeds, ( if you have not forgot how to say the Creed ) then spit it out into a Vessel, and take more: and do so nine or ten times together. Take it after Dinner, and going to bed, and wash thy mouth after it: and use this Medicine three dayes together. *Probatum.*

*For the Meagrim.*

Take Galingale half a dragme, Ginger one dragme, Nutmegs half a dragm, Cloves two dragmes, Elecampane two dragmes, Annis a dragme, Licoris, and Sugar, of each half a dragme; make them all into fine powder, and take thereof a dragme, first and last, in some Betony-Water.

*For the Headach, that proceedeth from hot  
and Cholerick causes.*

If heat be the cause of the Head-ach, it is known by the swiftness of the Patients pulse, redness of the Urine, much thirst, dryth of the Mouth, Tongue and Nostrils; no sleep, little appetite to meat, heat over all the Body. *Out-*

*Outward applications for the Head-ach, proceeding from hot causes.*

Take Oyl of Roses, Rose-water, and Vinegar of Roses, of each a like quantity; dip double linen Clothes herein, and lay them to the temples and the fore-head; refreshing and changing them again as often as it dryeth.

*Another for the same, more strong.*

If the heat be very extream, take the Water of Nymphaea, called in English white water-Lilley, water of Endive, of each three ounces, Sanders red, white, and yellow, of each one dragm; or else three dragmes of one of them, if you cannot get them all three; Rose-leaves beaten half a dragme, beaten Camphire half a dragme; mix them all together, and use them as the other.

If there be any flux of the Belly, or Ague that causeth the Head-ach, then for young or weak persons you may use these Medicines following, with good effect: such as are Cassia, Manna, Syrrup of Roses, or Sene-Leaves, boyled with some cooling Herbs: more stronger bodyes may purge with Pill Cochiae, or the like strong purge, if they have no looseness with it.

If there be any great flux or looseness of the Body, then let the Patient avoyd light and loosening meats; but boyl his meat in steeled water, which is thus made: Take as much fair water as you intend to use, set it on the fire: then take a good peece of Steel, heat it red hot in the fire, then quench it in the Water; repeating it over three or four times: So likewise may you steel Milk, or  
Wine



Wine, and prepare Gold, Silver, or Flints for the same purpose : but if the Patient hath no looseness, then you may soon prepare for him this Decoction following.

*Drink for the Head-ach.*

Take Sene-Leaves one ounce, Cinamon, Anniseeds, Fennel-Seeds, and Currans, of each one dragma, Licoris two dragmes, sweet Marjoram and Rosemary, of both half a handful, two or three Figges : boyl them all in a quart of water with one ounce of Sugar, till half be consumed : then strain it ; And for the Dose, give hereof to a Child two ounces at a time, or weak Persons : to stronger Bodies four ounces.

If there be pain in the Head, and the Body bound ; endeavour, the first thing you do, to open and make it soluble : otherwise the ascension of vapours unto the brain, will so distemper the Head with heat and pain, that phrensies, raging and madness will ensue : to do this, use Clysters, Purgations, and some purging Potions and Suppositories.

*A Clyster to provoke the Body to go to Stool.*

Take Mallows three handfulls, Beets and Herb Mercury of each two handfulls ; boyl them well together in fair water, then strain them : Then take twelve ounces of this Decoction ; three yolks of Eggs, Oyl of Sesamum or Linseed four ounces, Salgem half a dragma ; temper them together, and minister it warm.

*Another*

*Another.*

Take Mutton-broth, Veal-broth, or Hen-broth, of either of them sixteen ounces; melt therein fresh Butter and Ducks-Grease, of each one ounce, Saffron half a dragme, Oil of Lilleys, Oil of Dill, of each one ounce and a half, Indie-Salt one dragme: then temper them together, and administer it.

*A Decoction to open the Body for the same.*

Take twelve Prunes, Licorice, Currans, Anniseeds, and Fennel, of each half an ounce, Flowers of Burrage and Buglosse, of each one dragme and a half: boyl them in a quart of water till a third part be wasted; strain it, and drink thereof.

*Another for the same, and to coole the Body.*

Take Currans, Licorice, Prunes, Jujubes, Violets, Barley, Melon-seed, Pompeon-seed, Gourd-seed, and Cucumber-seed, of each one quarter of an ounce: boyl them as the other.

*Pills for the Head-ach.*

Take Rhabarb two dragms, Mastick one scruple, Scammony half a dragm; make them into Pills with Juyce of Rue, one dragme of them at a time.

*A sweet Ball or perfume for the Head-ach.*

Take Violets, Water-Lilleys, Willow-Leaves, Roses, of each one ounce; Camphire two grains;  
I bear

beat them all together, and bind them up in a piece of fine Silk, and wet it often in Rosewater, and smell often to it.

If the Head-ach proceed from a cold cause, it is good to use Gargarismes, to draw forth the Rheume out of the Head: for which this following is effectual.

*A Gargarisme for the Head-ach.*

Take Mastick, Calamus, Licorice, Currans, of each half an ounce, Hyssop, Ireos, of each two drams, Pellitory of Spain, Ginger, Saxifrage, Mustard-Seeds, of each one dram: beat them all together, and boyl them in fresh Water, and gargle the mouth therewith three or four times a day, warm.

*A Clyster for the same.*

Take Mallows, Herb Mercury, Dill, Rue, Bran, of each one handfull; boyl them in a sufficient quantity of Water: take of this Collature twelve or sixteen ounces; mix with it *Hyera picra*, and white Sugar, of each half an ounce, Salt two dragmes, Oil of Dill and Rue, of each one ounce and a half, and give it warm.

*A Conserve for the Head-ach.*

Take Conserve of Roses two ounces and a half, Conserve of Betony one ounce and a half, Cinnamon, Cloves, Annis-seeds, of each one dram, green Ginger half an ounce, Syrup of Citrons a sufficient quantity to make it into an Electuary; and take thereof every morning the quantity of a Nut.

*Ano.*

*Another for the same, called Electu-  
rium Vitis.*

Take Currans six ounces, Licorice two dragmes: boyl these in the Waters of Buglosse, Scabious and Betony, of each twelve ounces; then strain it out hard, and steep in the liquor warm one dragme of Rhabarbe, Lavender five grains, bound up together in a cloth: stop it close, and boyl it a good while in *Balneo*; then strain it out, and add to it as much Rhabarbe and Spike as before, and let it steep therein a night: strain it again; and then put therein one ounce of the Barks of yellow Mirobalans: then boyl it a little more, and strain it, and add to the Collature six ounces of Sugar, and two ounces of Manna, and boyl it to a Syrrup: when it is almost cold, mingle in it half an ounce of Cinamon, Cloves, Galingale and Nutmegs, of each one dragme, Seeds of Fennel and Annis, of each half an ounce: boyl them up to an Electuary, and keep it for your use for the purposes before recited.

*A good Drink for a Head-ack of Cold.*

Take Buglosse-Roots one handful,  
Chicory Roots,  
Harts-Tongue,  
Flowers of Buglosse,  
Burrage,  
Roses, of each half a handful.

Boyl them all in four quarts of white-Wine, a quarter of an hour: when it is cold, strain it, and add to it four quarts of white-Wine more; and

steep it in Sage-Leaves and Rosemary, of each half a handful, long Pepper, Galingale, Cloves, Cubebs, of each half an ounce; Currans, Cinamon and Coriander-Seeds prepared, of each one ounce; grossly beaten, and tyed up together in a Cloth; boyl the Wine three or four walms, and put up the Wine in a Runlet, and drink thereof as you please.

*A Powder for a cold pain, and Rheume in the Head.*

Take Nutmegs, Mace, Rosemary; Cloves; Frankincense, Mastick, Lavender, Myrrhe, Marjoram and Stechas, of each a like quantity: beat them all to powder, and rub the Head well therewith; then cover and keep the Head warm with a Cap.

*A Lotion or Water, to Bath and Wash the feet for the Head-ach.*

Take Betony, Roses, Elder-Flowers, Sage, Camomile, and Marjoram, of each four handfuls, Bran two handfuls, as much Lavender; seeth them all together in a sufficient quantity of Water, and bath the Feet in it every night very hot, holding them in it about half an hour; and every three dayes cast away the old bath, and make a fresh.

*For Deafness.*

Take Betony and Horehound, and stamp them in

in a Morter , and strain out the Juyce ; and drop thereof into the Patients Ear , when he is going to bed.

*Another for the same.*

Take a round piece of an Ash-Tree with the bark on, and lay the midst thereof in the fire, and keep the Water that droppeth forth at both ends ; take the Juyce of Monks Rhabarbe , white-Wine , and the fat of a fresh Eel, of each a like quantity : mingle them all together , and put a drop thereof into the Patients Ears when he goes to bed ; use it every night.

*Another for the same.*

Take the Gall of a Weather, and Honey, of each a like portion , and mingle them together , and put it into the Patients Ears.

*For pains in the Ears.*

Purge the Head with Syrrup of Roses, Cassia, and Electuary *de Succo Rosarum* ; Then oftentimes take Oil of Roses , Oil of Water-Lillies , and Womans Milk, and drop thereof into the Ears.

*Another for pain in the ears.*

Take the Juyce of Strawberry-leaves, of Pauls Betony, Sage and Housleek, of each one ounce; Mastick and Frankincense a dragm and a half , of the Decoction of Cole-worts two ounces ; temper them all together , and drop thereof into the Ear.

*Against Noise and Hissing-, or Singing in  
the Ears.*

Deafness usually follows after this, if not timely prevented: which to do, it is necessary to purge the Brains with Pills *de Hyera, Mastichine, Cochie, or Hiera cum Agarico*; either or all of which you may have at the Apothecaries: take of one of these Pills a dragm at a time: If you take of the Pill *Mastichine*, you may take a dragme thereof, and form it into six little Pills more or lesse, according as you can swallow them, and take them at night going to bed; if you take of any of the other Pills, take a dragme thereof in the morning.

Afterwards take this Decoction which follows; and let the fume or hot vapour thereof ascend into the Ears.

*A Fumigation for Noise in the Ears.*

Take Marjoram, Mints, Worm-wood, Rosemary, Sage, Betony and Camomile, of each half a handfull; boyl them in a sufficient quantity of Water, till half be consumed, and let the fume or hot vapour thereof ascend into the Ears.

*To stanch bleeding at the Nose.*

Take the Seeds of the Hazel-Tree, and burn them to powder, and let the Patient have some of it blown into his Nose through a quill, and let him drink the Juyce of Planten.

The Juyce Planten, or Planten-Water and Milk made into a posset, stanch and heal any bleeding inwardly.

To



*To Ripen an Imposthume in the Ear.*

Take fine wheat-Flower one ounce and a half, the Muscilage of Linseed, and Fenegreek Seed, Eels-Grease, Litharge of Gold, Ceruse and Frankincense, of each one dragme : mix them all together, and make a Plaister thereof, and lay it all over the Ear, and rub it into the Ear.

*Another for the same.*

Take fresh Holy-hock Roots bearen small two ounces, Linseed, and Fenegreek-Seeds bearen, of each one ounce; Dill-Seed and Camomile, of each half an ounce : boyl them in Butter to the consistence of a soft Plaister, and lay it to the Ear.

*To draw out the matter, cleanse and heal an Imposthume in the Ear.*

When the Imposthume is ripe, and begins to break, then to cleanse and heal the same, use this Unguent following.

Take Sarcocolla, Aloes, Dragons-blood, Myrrhe, and Frankincense, Iron Droffe, and Verdigrease, of each half a dragme : incorporate them all well together with Vinegar, and dip a raint therein, and put it into the Ear.

*Another for all kinds of Imposthumes in the Ears.*

Take Honey five dragmes, Vinegar half an ounce,

ounce, Verdigrease one dragme bruised small; seeth them together, then dip Wool therein, and lay it into the imposthumed Ear.

The Oyntment called *unguentum Apostolorum*, which is to be had at the Apothecaries, is also good for Imposthumes in the Ears, to be used as the former.

*For the Tooth-ach.*

Take Allum and Brimstoue, of each what quantity you please thereof; burn them on a Tyle-stone, and make powder thereof; and add thereto powder of Pepper a like quantity: stamp them all together with a Clove of Garlick; then ty them up with a piece of linen, and lay it between the Teeth where the pain is.

*Another for the same.*

Take Honey and seeth it, and take off the scum as it ariseth, and put thereto powder of Pepper, and seeth it till it be black: then put some of it on a Sage-leaf; lay it to the aking Teeth.

*Another for the same.*

Take Vinegar, Mustard, powder of Pepper, and Pellitory of Spain, of each what quantity you please, the Kernel of a Gal-nut; boyl them all together, and if the Teeth be hollow, put thereof into the Teeth; or else lay it hot to the Gums.

*Of the Tooth-ach that cometh of Worms.*

If there be Worms in the Gums, as it often happens there are, which cause much pain in the Teeth, and do imposthume and perish them; to kill them,

Take Pepper and beat it to powder, and temper it with good Wine; and sup thereof warm, and hold it in thy mouth till it be cold, and then spit it out: use this often, and thou shalt be delivered of all anguish in the Teeth.

*Another to fasten loose Teeth.*

Take Harts-horne and burn it, and put the ashes that come thereof in a linen cloth, and lay it to the Teeth, and it will make them fast.

*To make a Tooth fall out of it self.*

Take the Tallow of a Ram, and Planten, and stamp them together, and anoynt the Teeth therewith, and it will fall out of its own accord.

Turner. So says my Author Verbatim, I do not deviate from him: the Medicine is easy to be made: if it do no good, I am sure it can do no hurt; if you have occasion you may soon try it.

*Here follows another receipt for the same purpose, which you may use as you like it; it will not cost you much.*

Take a water-Frogge, and a green-Frogge, and seeth them together: gather the Grease that ariseth

seeth, and therewith anoynt thy Gum, and the aking  
Teeth. *I do not like this so well as the former.*

*For stinking Teeth.*

Take two handfulls of Cumin-seed, and seeth it  
in white-Wine, and let them wash their Teeth  
therewith.

*To make Teeth white.*

Take Honey, Salt, and Rye-meal, of each what  
quantity you please; and therewith rub thy Teeth  
and Gums.

*For an Imposthume in the Gums.*

Take Honey of Roses one ounce and a half,  
Vinegar half an ounce; mix them together, and  
therewith gargle the mouth: when you spit it out,  
take in fresh again, using it often

Likewise it is good to open the Gums if there be  
any sores: and wash it three times a day with wa-  
ter, wherein Allom, Myrrhe, and Salt have been  
sodden.

*Another for the same.*

Take half a pint of the Water of Knot-grasse, and  
half an ounce of Allom; dissolve the Allom in the  
Water, and therewith wash the Teeth and Gums.

*For losse of Speech.*

Take the Juyce of Southern-wood, Sage, and  
Pimpernel, and put it under thy Tongue; or take  
the

the Juyce of Wormwood, and temper it with Honey; and let the Patient hold it in his mouth.

The voyce is oftentimes spoiled and corrupted by hoarseness, or weakened by long sickness; for which this Electuary which follows is very good.

*An Electuary for losse of Speech.*

Take Ireos half an ounce, Penny Royal, Hyfop, Licoris, of each three drag Dragagant, bitter Almonds, Kernels of Pine-apples, Cinamon, Ginger and Pepper, of each one dragme and a half, Figges, Dates, Currans; of each one scruple, red Syrax three scruples and a half; cut the fruits small, beat all the rest to powder, and to every ounce of this powder add twelve ounces of Sugar: make it into an Electuary with Honey or Syrrup of Hyfop; or if you please, you may make Lozenges thereof.

*Another for the same.*

Take Ireos half an ounce, Sugar-Candy a dragm, Cinamon, Ginger and Pepper one dragme, Sugar twelve ounces; boyl it in Hyfop Water to the thickness of an Electuary; then make Lozenges thereof: these are good for a Cough, a cold Rheume, and a wheezing breath.

*Against Hoarness, a dry Cough, and all infections of the Lungs and Breast, proceeding of heat and dry'th; from whence a Consumption follows.*

Take Dragagant one ounce,

Gum

*Gum Arabick five dragms,  
 Starch two dragmes,  
 Licoris,  
 Melon-Seeds,  
 Gourd-Seeds,  
 Pompeon-Seeds,  
 Cucumber-Seeds, of each one drag.  
 Camphire five graines,  
 Sugar Penails one ounce and a half.*

Beat all these to powder, and add to an ounce of this powder, twelve ounces of fine Sugar; and boyl it in Violet-water unto a Confection, or make Lozenges of it, if you please.

*A hot Confection for a tough, flegmatick,  
 and slimy Cough; so that the Patient  
 cannot get up any thing, for a  
 wheezing and short Breath.*

*Take Dragagant,  
 Hyssop, of each two ounces,  
 Kernels of Pine-Apples,  
 Sweet Almonds.  
 Linseed, of each three dragmes.  
 Fenegreek,  
 Cinamon, of each two dragmes.  
 Juyce of Licoris,  
 Ginger, of each one dragme.*

Boyl them all into an Electuary, or Confection, as the other; or if you will, you may make Lozenges thereof: and every night when you go to bed, dissolve one of them in sweet-Wine, and add half a scruple of Saffron unto it: this comforts the Heart, and vital Spirits, A

*A Drink for the same.*

Take five pints of fair Water, half a pint of Honey, six Figges, one ounce of Currans, two dragmes of Licorice; boyl it till one pinte be wasted, and drink thereof every morning fasting, a good Cup full warm.

*To make the voyce cleer, an Electuary.*

Take Cabbage-Seeds,

Hyfop,

Elecampane Roots,

Colts-foot,

Roots of Flower De luce,

Horehound, of each half an ounce,

Annis-Seeds,

Fennel-Seeds,

Ameos,

Cubebs,

Aristolochy, of each one dragme and a half,

Sugar Pennets three dragmes,

Oxymel Compofitum,

Syrup of Horehound, of each three ounces,

Pine-apple Kernells four ounces,

Saffron one dragme.

Make them all together into a Confection or Electuary, with twelve ounces of Honey clarified: take hereof about two dragmes morning and night, in a little of the decoction of Nettle-Roots, mixing a little Sugar with it.



*For them that speak in their sleep.*

Take the Juyce of Southern-wood one Spoonful ;  
and temper it in Wine, and drink it going to bed.

*Another for the same.*

Take the Tops of Rue and Vervain , of each a  
like quantity ; drink the Juyce thereof in Wine,  
going to bed.

*For them that spit blood.*

Take Smallage, Rue, Betony, Mynts, and Plan-  
ten , of each a like quantity : boyl them in good  
new Milk, and drink thereof warm.

*For a stinking Breath.*

Take Butter, the Juyce of Moonwort , and the  
Juyce of Fetherfew ; of each a like quantity : tem-  
per them with Honey , and give the patient every  
morning a spoonful thereof.

*Another for the same.*

Take two handfals of Cummin Seeds , and  
beat it to powder ; and boyl it well in white Wine,  
and drink of this decocted Wine fifteen dayes to-  
gether, every morning, sweetened with a little  
Sugar.

*Another for the same.*

Take three handfulls of Cumin, Vervain, Mynts and Rue, of each three handfulls, Licoris one dragme, Ginger and Nutmegs; of each half an ounce: bruise them all in a Morter, then boyl them in a Gallon of white-Wine till half be wasted: Drink thereof morning and evening, first and last, for fifteen dayes together as hot as you can suffer it. *Probatum.*

*For a Cold and Cough.*

Take Hyssop, Rosemary, Planten, and Radish-Roots; of each a like quantity, and boyl them in white-Wine from a Pottle to a quart; then pour out the Liquor, and put the Herbs into a Morter, and mingle them well together, bruising them, and strain them into the Liquor again: then take a pinte of Life-Honey, and boyl it and scum it, and put thereto a quarter of a pound of May-Butter that is clarified; and let it seeth together by the space that one may say the Psalm of *Miserere mei Deus*, (that is, the one and fiftieth Psalm in English, called in those dayes one of the seven Penitential Psalms: but now penitency is out of fashion. The Psalm will not hurt you, if you think it not too much superstition to read it; neither will your Reading it do the Psalm anyhurt at all; nor your letting it alone, will not alter its Religion.) Then strain it through a linen Cloth, and take the Collature, (that is, the Liquor or Medicine thus compounded,) and reserve it in a glasse Vessel close stoppt, And let the Patient take a little thereof first and last in a draught of stale Ale, warm, till  
it

till it be whole ; for this is a proved Medicine ;  
*saieth my Author in hac verba.*

*For a Man or Woman that hath great sickness  
 in the sides, and cannot well draw their  
 wind, nor Cough, for pain.*

Take Hill-wort , Alexander , Parsly, Lovage,  
 Smallage , red Fennel , Burnet, Grommel , of  
 each a like quantity : seeth them in a sufficient  
 quantity of white-Wine till half be wasted : And  
 let the Patient drink thereof hot, first and last.

*For a Cough.*

Take the Juyce of Sage, and Rue, and Hyssop ;  
 of each a like quantity, of Cumin, Pepper, Licorice,  
 and sweet Fennel Seeds in powder ; of each a like  
 quantity : seeth them all in clarified Honey, suffi-  
 cient to make an Electuary thereof , and let the  
 Patient take thereof morning and evening.

*Of the Tumor or swelling in the Throat  
 called the Squinancy.*

This is a dangerous Disease , that cometh about  
 the Throat-Boll , and shutteth up the inward parts  
 of the Throat , so that thereby the breath is stoppt :  
 which commonly proceedeth of grosse humours,  
 that fall from the Head into the Throat ; which  
 is also increased by sleeping immediately after  
 meals. The Patient if he feel this infirmity ap-  
 proaching, ought to purge his Head well with Pill  
 Elephanginæ, eat and drink but little , and to eat  
 light

light meats, and gargarize his mouth with wine of Pomgranates and Barley-Water mingled together.

Also take Syrrup of Poppeys, and Syrrup of Mulberryes, of each one dragme, Rose-water three ounces : temper them together, and use them as the other before. But to conclude ;

Take Album Græcum, *Anglicè*, a white Dogs Tu'd ; beat it to powder, and mix it with Syrrup of Mulberryes, Black-berryes, or Honey, and give it to the Patient to swallow by little and little, *Probatum*.

*To strengthen the Memory ; an Experiment  
of Johannes Coletus, taught him  
by a Jew.*

*A Gargarisme to cleanse the Head for  
the Memory.*

**T**ake Pieretrum, Marjoram, Galingale, Ginger, Caraway, Broad Planten-Seed, and Mustard-Seed ; beat them grosse together, and put two ounces of this powder to one quart of Water, into a Vessel close stop't, and boyl it in Balneo ; then when it hath well sodden, put a quart of strong Wine to it, and an ounce of cleer Honey ; and let it sceth again till about a pint of the Liquor be wasted : herewith gargarise the mouth well, and many times together, every morning, holding it hot a good while in the mouth, that the fume may ascend up into the Head ; but use it only, when the Moon is increasing.

K

Then

*Then use this Drink for the Memory, to  
draw superfluous moisture out of  
the Head.*

Take Ginger, long Pepper; of each one dragme, Galingale one scruple, Cloves, Cubebs, of each one dragme and a half: beat them all together to powder, and ty them up in a linen Cloth, and boyl them in Balneo, in a pot close stoppt, with two quarts of Wine: then let it stand covered till it be cleer; then drink a good draught thereof morning and going to bed.

Kemb your Head a good while together in the Sun, or by the fire, as the season of the year is, to open the pores: then wash your Head with Rue-Water, and drink a draught of Wine after it, and eat a bit of bread steeped in the Wine: eat light suppers, be moderate in your sleep and dyet: And continue this use many dayes together; And then anoynt the Head and Temples with this Oynment following.

Take white Lillyes, Colewort-Leaves, Balm; of each one dragme: pound them together, and put them in a pot: pour therein two ounces of Saller-Oil, fresh Butter as much as all the rest, Spirit of Wine four times rectified, three spoonfuls of water of Rue, Sage, and Celendine, of each two spoonfuls, white-Wine five spoonfuls: incorporate and mix them all well together; then set them six or eight hours in a warm place, strain it, and seeth the liquor till it be as thick as Honey, and set it in the Sun afterwards, till it look red as Copper. This Salve will keep two years. The best time to make it, is about June.

And

And after the Head is purged as before is directed, anoynt the hinder parts of the Head and Temples with this Salve; and keep the Head warm with a leather Cap, that it may have the better operation: wash the Head with warm Wine at night; let your meat be easy of digestion, and especially forbear excessive drinking: use this at first four dayes together, and then two or three dayes together, every eight weeks for a year, every three months the second year; and once every year afterwards, as long as you live: Let the Moon be increasing when you use it.

*A Potion to procure sleep in Frantick people.*

Take white Poppey-seeds half an ounce, Roots of Mandragora, Henbane-seeds, of each half a dragme, Saffron four grains: bruise them all together, and bind them up in a Cloth; then steep them six hours in five ounces of Water-Lilleys: then strain it, and give to the Patient of this water, from one ounce to three, according to the quality of the Disease, and strength of the party.

*Another for the same.*

Take twelve ounces of Water-Lilleys, *Opium* one dragme; steep them together in three pints of Malmsey twenty four hours: then cast therein one quarter of an ounce of Salt, as much Henbane-seed, Lettice-seed three dragms: and distill it in *Balneo*; and give hereof from half a dragme to a dragme, at night when the Patient goes to bed.

*An Oynment or Salve to cause sleep.*

That is the Oynment, which the Apothecary calls Unguentum Populeon. Take one ounce of Poplar Salve, half an ounce of Oyl of Violets, Henbane-seeds, and Mandragora-Roots; of each half a dragme, Saffron, Cassia-wood; of each one scruple: mix them together, and apply it to the Privities of Men, and the Breasts of Women.

*For the same.*

Take Willow-leaves, Water-Lillyes, Vine-Leaves, and Lettise: boyl them in water, and with the Decoction bath and wash the privy Members, hands and feet.

*A Clyster against the shaking Pulse.*

Take Centaury,  
Sage,  
Rue,  
Cowslips,  
St. Johns-wort.  
Mercury; of each half a handfull,  
Saffron-seed,  
Rue-seed,  
Silver Mountain-seed,  
Basil-seed; of each half an ounce,  
Agarick five dragmes,  
Stechas,  
Amaranthus, of each half an ounce.

Seeth them together in sufficient water; then take twelve or sixteen ounces of this Decoction, Honey, and



**Healtb enlarged.**

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and Oil of Lilleys, of each one ounce and a half,  
Salgem, and Pill Cochiaz; of each half a dragm:  
temper them well, and administer it for a Clyster.

**A Powder for the Head, against the shaking  
Palsy.**

Take Feild-Cypres,  
Cowslips,  
Lignum Aloes,  
Ireos,  
Hermodactils,  
Stechas  
Marjoram,  
Mints: of each half a dragme,  
Spica Indie,  
Grains,  
Rue, of each one scruple.

Beat every one by himself to a subtil Powder, then  
temper them together, and bestrew the Head with  
it when it is new shorn.

**An excellent Confection, which resisteth  
Poyson, and defendeth the Heart  
against all Contagion and Infection;  
comforteth the Stomack,  
and helpeth the Palsy, or  
the trembling of  
the Joints.**

Take Cynamon,  
Lignum Aloes,

K 3

cloves

cloves,  
 Spica Indie,  
 Galingale,  
 Licorice,  
 Trochis de Vialis, five Scammonio,  
 Diarodon Abbasii; of each five dragmes,  
 Nutmegs,  
 Alipia Muscate,  
 Zedoary,  
 Spikenard,  
 Mace,  
 Rhabarbe,  
 Red Storax, of each half an ounce,  
 Pearles prepared,  
 Burnt Ivory,  
 Hearts Bones,  
 Ginger,  
 Blotia by Zantia, of each two dragms and a  
 half,  
 Muske,  
 Amber,  
 Cardamom,  
 Lavage-seed,  
 Basil-seed, of each one dragme and a half,  
 Camphire one dragme.

Make them all into a Confection, with three ounces of clarified Honey; take thereof every morning about the quantity of a Nutmeg.

You may if you please, for your better conveniency, make Lozenges thereof, by adding twelve ounces of Sugar, boyled in Buglosse-water, to one ounce of the forementioned ingredients.

**For the dead Palsy.**

Take Nutmegs, sliced Licorice, and Annis-seeds, of each one ounce, Piony-Roots one dragma, Elecampane-Roots half an ounce, Spirit of Wine sixteen ounce. Honey eight ounces: mix these all together, and make a Conserve thereof; and if you use it in Winter, put thereto a quarter of an ounce of long Pepper, and give the Patient about a spoonful thereof every morning.

**Pills to purge for the dead Palsy.**

Take Agarick one scruple, Asa-Fetida half a scruple, Ginger twelve grains, Diagrydion one grain; make Pills thereof with the Juyce of Hysop; and after the Patient is purged, let him take this Drink following for eight dayes together.

Take Egrimony-water and Southern-wood-watter, of each two ounces, and sweeten it with Sugare: Drink it in the morning, and fast four hours after it.

**A Syrup for the dead Palsy.**

Take Calamus half an ounce,

Comslips three handfals,

St. Johns-wort,

Sage,

Betony.

Balme,

Rue,

Bayleaves, of each one handfal,

Silver Mountain,

Balsam-wood,

Balsam fruit,

**Bazil:**

*Bazil-seed, of each two dragms,  
Licorice,  
Currans,  
Lavender Flowers,  
Amaranibus, of each one ounce.*

Boyl all these together into a Syrrup, with six ounces of clarifyed Honey, and a pint of Rain-water clarifyed with the white of an Egge.

*A Clyster for the dead Palsey.*

*Take Sage,  
Rue,  
Stechar,  
Mallows,  
Centory,  
Mercury,  
Bray, of each half a handful.*

Seeth them all together : then take twelve ounces of this Decoction, and mix therewith *Hyera Logodion* half an ounce, Salt one quarter of an ounce, Sallet-Oil three ounces ; minister it warm.

*A Powder to strew on the Patients meat, in stead of spice, that hath the dead Palsey.*

*Take Cinamon one ounce and a half,  
Coriander,  
Cloves,  
Galingale,  
Pepper,  
Cubeb's,  
Mace,  
Nutmegs,  
Saffron, of each one ounce,*

*Calamus two ounces,  
Coutchenel half an ounce.*

Temper them all to a fine powder with fix ounces  
of fine Sugar.

*A bathe for the dead Palsey.*

Take Bay-Berries, Juniper-Berries, and Pepper; of each as much as you will: beat them to powder, and set the Patient in a dry bath, and poure of this powder on hot Irons tempered with Lavender-Water; and let him sweat well with the vapour thereof: then rub all the infected Members with Venice Soap till the Soap be dry: and after the Patient cometh out of the bath, keep him in a warm place, and rub the lame Joynts hard with Deers suet.

*An Oyntment for the dead Palsey, Cramp,  
and cold Gout.*

Take Squils,  
Rue,  
Calamus,  
Nettle-Roots,  
Egrimony,  
Couslips, of each one handfull,

Pound them all together, and put to it Oil of Nuts, and old Sallet-Oyl; of each twelve ounces, Wine as much: seeth these all together till the moisture be evaporated away: then strain it, and temper amongst it Salt-Peter, Euphorbium, Pepper, Oil of Bayes, of each one ounce and a half, Galbanum, Turpentine; of each two ounces, Wax as much as is needful to make a Salve thereof, and keep it for the use aforesaid.

*A Powder against the falling sickness.*

Take Pearls prepared,  
 Harts-bones, of each one dragm.  
 Red Coral,  
 Piony-seeds and Roots, of each half a dragm,  
 Mistledeu one dram and a half.  
 Amber prepared two scruples,  
 white Sugar one ounce,  
 Six Leaves of Gold.

Make them all into fine powder, and take hereof  
 a dragme once a week in Piony-water or Broth.

*A Clyster for the falling sickness.*

Take Swines-bread, black Hellebore, Centory,  
 Daffadil, of each one dragme, Saffron-seed half  
 an ounce: seeth this in a quart of water till half  
 be consumed: take thirteene ounces of this Deco-  
 ction, temper therein Hyera Logodion one ounce,  
 Oil of Euphorbium ten dragmes, Salgem one  
 dram and a half: mix them together for a Clyster.

*A Confection for the same.*

Take Diapenidium three dragmes,  
 Pliris Arcoticon one dragm,  
 Diambra half a dragm,  
 Cinamon one dragm and a half,  
 Nutmegs,  
 Cubebs of each two scruples,  
 Ginger one dragm,  
 Sugar eight ounces.

Make a Confection thereof with Piony-Water.

*Lozenges for the Cough and Rheume.*

Take white Poppey-seeds, Lettice-seeds, and Purslain-seeds, of each one dragme, Dragagant, Gum-Arabick and Saffron, of each half a dragme, Opium five grains: pound all that is to be pounded, and make it to a dough with Syrrup of Poppey: make Lozenges thereof as big as small Beanes; and let one of these at a time dissolve in thy mouth: this if for hot Rheumes.

*Other Lozenges for a Cough.*

Take Pine-apple-Kernels steeped a night in Rose-water, and bitter Almonds blanched, of each three quarters of an ounce, Juyce of Licoris two ounces, powder of Licoris three dragmes; make Lozenges thereof with Rose-water; they are good against the Cough, and rawness of the Throat that proceedeth thereof.

*An Oyntment for pain in the back.*

Take Oil of Spike, and Oil of Lilley, of each half an ounce, Oil of Camomile and Dill, of each one ounce, Saffron, Lavender, Madder and Egri-mony, of each one dragme, Mastick and Squinann, of each one Scruple, Wax as much as is needful to make it a Salve: herewith anoynt the back-bone.

*A Clyster for pleurisy of heat and blood.*

Take sixteen ounces of broth, made of a Calves-Foot, or Lambs Head; put therein one ounce of  
brown



brown Sugar, the yolk of an Egge, two ounces of Sallit-Oil, Salt one dragme and a halfe: temper them together for a Clyster.

*An Oyntment for Scabs, and breaking out in  
the Legges,*

Take the red Dock-Root, the Roots of Celandine and Worm-wood, and the Leaves of Laurel; of each a like quantity: stamp them, and seeth them in May-Butter unto an Oyntment; strain it, keep it in a box for use.

*How the Body is to be Governed against Pesti-  
lential and infectious Ayres.*

The first and principal preservation, is to avoyd all that may ingender any Feaver or Ague; and forbear all manner of excesse, either of meat or drink: eat no grosse meat, no Onyons, Leeks, Garlick, nor fruit.

Abstain from venereous actions; for that both openeth the Pores, and destroyeth the kind natural, and infeebleth the Spiritual Members, and the Spirits of Man.

Also in time of Pestilence suffer no great thirst: and drink but measurably, only to slacken thy thirst: and drink such drinks as will abate heat, as Water of Borage, Endive, Lettice, Violets, Roses, Scabious, Tormentil, Dittany; either mingled, or else severally alone by themselves: For if the Pestilence reigne in the heat of the Summer, these Drinks be profitable, especially for those that be of a Cholerick Complexion.

Also

Also when you sleep, either in the afternoons, or at night a bed, shut your Chamber-doors and Windowes close, and cast on a Pan of Coales this Powder following.

Take of Laurel Leaves, and Rosemary d'ried, and Frankincense; of each a like quantity; make them into powder, and strow about half a spoonful hereof upon the Coales.

Use also to burn in thy Chamber Juniper-wood; or for want thereof, Ash-wood, and u'e to cast on the fire Fankincense, Storax, Calamint. If one be infected with the Pestilence, and a sore begin to arise between the thigh and the privy Members, it is a sign that the Liver purgeth out the infection in that place: then bleed in the Foot on the same side the swelling appea s, the vein betwixt thy great Toe; And if the borch be more outward to the side, and farther from the privy Members, bleed then on the Vein between the Ankle and the Foot.

If the matter appear in the cleansing place of the Head, then consider well in what side it appears, and bleed on the medium Vein of the Arm, or the Vein of the Hand, between the Thumb and the next finger of the same side: but take good heed that you sleep not in twelve hours after bleeding.

It is good alwaies to have in your hand to smell to, this Pomander following, which comforteth the Vital Spirits.

Take Lapdanum purified one ounce, Storax Calamita dissolved; Roses, Cloves, Mace; of each three half penny weight, and make them into powder: add thereto five spoonfulls of Oil de Bay, an ounce of Virgins Wax: mingle them well all together, and make thereof a Ball of the quantity of a Wal-Nut.

It is necessary in time of Pestilence, or hor Agues,

gues, to wash thy Temples, and the Pulses of thy hands with Rose-water, and Betony-water, And to wet linen Clothes therein, and lay it to the Temples, Fore-head, and Liver, and to each Arm-hole one four times double.

Let thy Cods be alwayes freshly washed, and after dipt in Rose-water; let thy Cap be dipt also in Rose-water, after it is clean washed; and dry it in the fire, and not in the infected Air.

Drink every morning nine Spoonfulls of white-Wine, in a sawcer full of fine Vinegar, before thou go abroad out of thy house.

You shall understand, that all the principal Members, the Heart, Brain, and Liver, have every one his proper purging place given him by nature; whereby he may avoyd all infections and superfluities, and clear himself thereof.

The Heart hath his cleansing place in the Armpits.

The Liver hath his cleansing place in the Groyn, between the Thigh and the body.

The cleansing place of the Brain is under the Ears, at the Ear-Roots, and in the Throat.

Then the sickness of the Pestilence cometh thus: when the Pores of the Body are open, then first entreth the venomous and corrupt Air, which infecteth the blood; and then cometh to the Heart, that is the Root and ground of Life, and infecteth all the lively Spirits in man; whereof death insues; but the Heart and clean blood seeketh to expel, and fly from all that is noyous, and contrary unto mankind. And the Heart seeketh to expel the Corruption and venom from him to his cleansing place the Arm-hole: But then somtimes that place is stopped, that it cannot come out; then it soon passeth to the next principal Member the  
Liver

### *Health enlarged.*

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Liver, And then the Liver doth in his kind endeavour to expel it by his purging place the Groyn: but if he be weak, or obstructed, that he cannot expel it, then it runs to the third principal Member the Brain, which also striveth to expel, and drive it out by his purging place in the Throat, and under the Ears: but if through the stopping of the Pores, or thickness of the Venemous matter that is mingled with the blood, it is hindered of this kindly course; then are all the principal Members infected and overcome thereby; whereupon death follows.

### *Against infection.*

In the morning alwayes before you go abroad, be sure to break your fast; and wash your mouth with Vinegar, wherein Worm-wood hath been boyled; and afterwards hold in your mouth a bit of Zedoary-Root, Citron-Peels, Tormentil, Angelica, or Unicorne's horn.

Also it is good to anoynt the mouth, lips and nose with this Composition following.

Take the Juyce of Garlick, and Vinegar of Roses; of each one ounce and a half, Treacle three quarters of an ounce, Beaver-Cod two dragmes; mix them together for an Oyntment.

*Another Oyntment to anoynt the Heart, not only for those that are well, but for those that are already infected.*

Take three quarters of an ounce of Treacle, Saffron, and Camphire, of each ten grains, Juyce of Lemons, and Vinegar, as much as is needful to make a Salve thereof.

A

*A Pomander to smell to in Summer, for  
them that be of a hot Complexion.*

Take Water-Lilley-flowers, Mynts, Violets, Vine-leaves, Roses, Myrtle-seeds, white and yellow Sanders, Citron-Peels, dried Quinces, dried Prunes, of each half a dragme; Saffron and Camphire, of each a scruple, Gallia Muscata ten grains: make them up into a Pomander ball with Vinegar, wherein fine Bolus is dissolved.

*Another Pomander to be used in Plague-time.*

Take Roses a quarter of an ounce, red and white Saunders; of each one dragme and a half, Camphire, Cinamon, Mace, and Nutmegs; of each one scruple, Amber, Citron Peels, of each half a dragm, Musk four grains, red Storax half an ounce, Laudan more ounce: beat them small, but dissolve the Laudanum with Liquid Storax, and make thereof a Pomander.

Care must be taken in times of infection, to keep drye, and comfort the Heart, and principal Members: for which it is good to take once a week a dragme of Mithridate and Treacle in Sorrel-water, and sweat after it: and keep within Doors all the day after.

*Pills preservative against the Plague.*

Take the Pestilential Pills, called at the Apothecaries, Pill *Ruffi* four scruples, Agarick prepared half a dragm, Zedoary, and Angelica, of each one dragm, Rhabarb one scruple, Trochisci Al-handal

handal five grains; make Pills hereof with Carduus-water, take a dragme hereof once a week three hours after Supper: in the morning drink a draught of the Decoction of Pease, and fast three hours after it.

*A Confection to strengthen and preserve nature against corrupt and Pestilent  
Airs.*

Take Sealed Earth, white Diptamus, fine Bolus, Myrrhe, Worm wood, Rue, Scabious, Pimpernel, Sorrel, and Zedoary, of each one dragme, Aristolochy, Tormentil, and Bay-leaves; of each one dragme and a half, five or six Kernels of Wal-nuts, twelve new Figgs, Mithridate and Treacle, of each an ounce, Saffron and Camphire, of each one scruple, Unicorns-horn, prepared Pearls, Bones of a Stagges Heart, burnt Harts-horn and Smaragdes; of each one dragme and a half, Citron-seeds peeled half an ounce, Mace one dragme. Pound all that is to be pounded, and with Syrrup of Citrons make them into a Confection; and take a little hereof morning and evening, in Winter, in a draught of Malmsey or Muscadine, and in Summer with Rose-water.

*A Powder against the Plague.*

Take Pimpernel, Gentian, Tormentil, Dragon, Rue, Worm-wood, Nut-Kernels, Granats prepared, and Juniper-Berries; of each a like quantity: use it upon a tosted piece of bread; or if you will, you may make a Confection hereof with Treacle, and Vinegar of Roses.

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Thus

Thus far by way of prevention: if one be infected, The first means to be used, is to provoke sweat, and that both morning and evening, (if the Patient can abide it,) for which you may use this Confection.

*A Confection to cause sweat, when one is infected of the Plague.*

Take Treacle and Mithridate, of each half an ounce, Pimpernel, and Angelica; of each ten grains, Cardamom five grains, Camphire five grains, Cinamon ten grains; make thereof a Confection; give the Patient the quantity of a Hazel-Nut thereof, in Carduus or Sorrel-water; and then cover him well, and let him sweat well three or four hours after, if he be able. If you have none of this Confection ready at hand, then take a dragme of Treacle or Mithridate, in Carduus or Sorrel-water.

*A Diaphoretical Potion, that expelleth the Contagion of the Plague, and all Venom and Pestilent Diseases.*

Take Rue, Worm-wood, and the uppermost tops of Black-berryes; of each a handful, Celandine a handful and a half; put them into a Pot with a pint of Vinegar, and stop the Pot very close, that there come in no air, nor no vapour get out; and then let them seeth in Balneo, till the third part be consumed: then strain it out, and keep it close stoppt: give the Patient two or three ounces



ounces of this drink when he is infected, and let him sweat after it, and not sleep.

*An Oil to provoke sweat, and expel the Venome of the Plague.*

Take a glasse-Bottle as big as you will, fill it half full of Elder-flowers, a third part of Holly-hock-Flowers, and uppermost a third part of the Flowers of St. Johns-wort; filling herewith the glasse: then put thereon old Sallad-Oil as much as the glasse will hold; stop it very close, and let it stand a sunning a whole Summer; with this Oil rub the body very warm three or four times a day; it provoketh sweat abundantly.

Anoynt the sick Persons Breast or Heart with this Medicine following.

Take of the best Treacle one ounce, Juyce of Lemmons and Vinegar, of each half an ounce, Saffron and Camphire, of each one scruple: mingle them together, and spread them on a piece of Scarlet, and apply it. If a Plague-sore begin to appear with any redness, and will not imposthume, then take a young Pullet, and pull off the feathers off her Belly; then cut her open and hold it upon the swelling: then shortly after take another, and do as before.

*A Drink for the Plague.*

Give the party (finding himself sick) before he sleep six spoonfuls of Aquavitz, and therein a spoonful of Beaten Gunpowder, and so let him sweat upon it.

*A Cordial-Water.*

Take a gallon of Strawberries, and put them into a pint of Aquavitz; Let them stand for four or five dayes; strain them gently out, and sweeten the water as you please, with fine Sugar or perfume.

*A water for the Plague.*

Take a pound of Celandine, Rosemary, Balm, Mugwort, Rue, Wormwood, Dragons, Scabious, Pimpernel that grows among Corn, Egrimony, Betony, Angelica, Pellitory of Spain, Carduus, Marygold-leaves and flowers, Burrage-leaves and flowers, Featherfew, Rosa-solis, Pellitory of the Wall, Red-Sage, and Sage of Jerusalem, Setwel, Mother-Time, and Devils-bit, Tormentils of every of these a pound or lesse as you see cause proportionally; Tormentil-Roots half as much as of the herbe. Put all these together in a great pot with a narrow mouth, and let them soak in white-Wine three dayes, and three nights, stopping the pot very close, and stirring it two or threetimes a day; being set in a very cool place. Then take of the Herbs and still them, and keepe the water in fair glasses, and set the same in the Sun. And if any happen to be sick of this disease, give them ten Spoonfulls of this water blood-warm, so soon as he feels himself sick, and then cause him to walk if he be able one hour of himself; if he be not able, then cause him to be taken by the Arms, and led an hour, and let him not eat nor drink for that hour; and then have him to bed; and if he vomit, it is the better: and if he take it before he sleep

sleep he shall escape, (*Deo Juvante.*) The older the water is, the better.

This water must be stilled in May (if the herbs can be got so early) and it is good against the Ague or any infectious disease that is in the Stomack, being taken before the fit doth come.

*To Cure a Plague-fore.*

This belongs to Chirurgical operation; and cure must be taken at first, to avoyd repercussives, and apply attractive or drawing Medicines.

*A Plaister to ripen a Plague-fore.*

Take twelve fat figges, sharp Leaven one ounce, Nitre five drams, Palpe of Raisins four drams, Honey two drams, Wheat-Meal one dram; Treacle four scruples.

With a sufficient quantity of Oil of Camomile; work it into an Emplaister, and apply it to the Pestilential bubo.

*Another Plaister, or Cataplasme, which doth draw and ripen Tumors and Buboes in the Groin.*

Take Mallowes Herbe and Roore, Scabious, Southern-wood, Rue, each one handful, Roots of Marsh-mallowes one ounce; Fresh gathered white Lilley-Roots, and Onions peeled, each three ounces; boyl them in milk to a convenient thickness: strain it, and add to the Colature Bean and wheat-Meal macerated in Vinegar, each one ounce, Linseed and Fenegreek each half an ounce, Orris three

three drams; Figges and Raisins bruised, each one ounce and a half, Pigeons-dung one ounce, Leaven six drams; The yolks of two Egges, Barrowshogges Lard, gum Ammoniacum dissolved in Vinegar, five drams; Oil of Scorpions one ounce, Treacle a dram and a half.

Mix and boyl them all together into a pultis, and apply it, warm to the Soar at its first appearing; and renew it every six hours.

### To break the Sore.

Take Salt-butter half an ounce, Leaven an ounce, white-Mustard seed two drams, Garlick one dram, a little Oil of Camomile: make hereof a pultis, and apply it warm; spread it upon a Cabbage-leaf, and let it lie on four or five hours; and then if the matter be soft, and the skin not broken, open it with a Lancet or potential Cautery of *Cantharides*.

When the Tumor is opened, it must be diligently cleansed, for which use a decoction of *Aristolochia* the Round, Agrimony, Self-heal, Parsly-Roots, and Gentian; which boyl in equal parts of Wine and Water, and add to it a little Honey, which will cleanse away the poisonous matter.

Then use Tents to the Ulcer, with proper unguents, and lay on it a defensive plaister; and after the Soar is cleansed, and the putridaction drawn away, use a consolidating plaister; for which purpose this is proper.

### A Consolidative Plaister for a Plague-Sore.

Take dryed leaves of *Aristolochia* the Round, one ounce; Mastick, Frankincense, Myrrhe, each

two drams ; Aloes, Siccatin, one dram, Lytharg. four scruples, red-Lead two scruples, meal of Lupines one dram ; powder them very fine : then dissolve Deeres suet one ounce, Hogs-grease half an ounce, Oil of St. Johns-wort six drams, Turpentine washed half an ounce, Wax three ounces : incorporate them over a gentle fire to the consistence of a Plaister, which renew twice a day.

*Another to draw out the Plague-sore.*

Take a great Onyon, and roast it with Treacle therein, and lay it upon the soar with a plaister of Oxicroceum and Diachilon *cum Gummis*.

Also take the common Plaister of Diachilon three dragmes, and the Juyce of Celendine ; and make a Salve thereof with a little Wax : or seeth Cole-worts with a little Bacon, and lay it on the swelling ; and when you see it begin to imposthume, then use this following.

Take Holy-hock Roots, Scabious and Malloes ; of each a like quantity : seeth them and beat them to a Papp and make thereof a Plaister with Barrows-Grease ; And apply it to the swelling.

*To kill the Plague-sore.*

Take two or three yolks of new-laid Egges, and temper therewith about half an ounce of Salt pounded small, and lay it on the place, renewing it every quarter of an hour.

If the sore corrode further, take fine Bolus, Dragons-blood, Vinegar, Rose-water, and whites of Egges, as much as you please : lay the same Plaister-wise upon the sore.

When the Plague-sore is thoroughly killed, take

Scabious four handfuls, Treacle one ounce, Barrow Grease one ounce and a half: Stamp the Herbs, and make a Plaister thereof, and refresh it often.

*To cleanse the Ulcer, and ingender new flesh  
when other accidents are past.*

Take Turpentine washed in Scabious-water four ounces, Barley-meal one ounce, two yolks of Egges, Saffron, Sarcocolla, Mastick and Frankincense; of each half a dragme: mix them all together for a Plaister.

Lastly, take Beaten Rozen half an ounce, Honey of Roses a sufficient quantity to make thereof a Salve; use it till the sore be perfectly whole. Et Laudate Dominum.

*A fulgure & tempestate, à Pestilentio &  
fame, à Bello & Cadibus, à subitanea  
& improvisa morte, ab ira tua, & à  
morte. perpetua; libera nos Domine,  
Amen.*

The

# The Judgement of URINES,

## Enlarged.

**I**N the Judgement of Urines, you must have regard to the Substance, Colours, Regions, and Contents. And these be the Colours of Waters that follow.

Urine white as Clay-water of a Well, this Colour signifies ill Digestion, a bad Stomack, and a bad Liver: if you see in this Colour many shining beames, it denotes an Imposthume in the Milt.

*Medicine.* Take Gromel, Saxifrage, Parsly, and Sage; boyl them in stale Ale, and drink it: Also use powder of them in thy Pottage.

If the Urine be white as Whey, thick, and little in quantity; it betokeneth the flux.

*Medicine.* Make drink with white Poppey-Seeds, and Lettice, and use it.

A white Russer: if it be thick in substance, it betokeneth the *Cholica Passio*.

*Medicine.* Take Water-Cresses and grinde them small, and boyl them in White-wine, and drink thereof evening and morning.

Urine of the Colour as it were of broth of flesh half sodden. If it be little in quantity, and fat as Oil, and frothy above, it betokeneth wasting.

*Me-*



*Medicine.* Take the powder of Elecampane and Tormentil, and boyl them with clarified Honey, and make a Confection thereof, and so use it.

Urine of the Colour of broth of flesh well sodden, and thiek in substance, it denotes a quotidian Fever that comes of Flegme. This and all the other five colours are a signe of bad Digestion.

*Medicine.* Take Vinegar and Mustard, and boyl them together, and then take Treacle as much as a bean or two: wash it with white Wine, and mix therewith, and use it when the sickness taketh thee.

Urine of a yellow Colour, as a yellow Apple, with a thin substance, and a salt savour; betokeneth a double Tertian that comes of Melancholy.

*Medicine.* Take Figges, Licorice, Hyssop, Horehound and Elecampane: and boyl them in water till half be wasted, and drink thereof morning and night.

Colour of Urine red as Saffron, if any yellow froth above it, betokens the Jaundies.

*Medicine.* Take Mirobalans, Aloes, Epatick, Sene, Sugar, and Annis: make them into powder, and use thereof at night and morning.

Urine as pale Gold, and thin in substance, in a Childe denotes a quotidian; in a young Man a tertian; and in an old Man a double tertian; and in a Woman a quartain.

*Medicine.* Take powder of Gese, the seed of Cresses, and seeds of Broom; and use it in thy Pottage.

Of the Colour of red Gold, thick in substance, and shadowing above, betokens a lasting quotidian.

*Medicine.* Take Satyrion-Roots, Mustard-seed, Pepper, Annis and Cinamon: and mix them with Honey to an Electuary, and so use it. U-

Urine as red as a Rose, and thick, denotes a burning Fever.

*Medicine.* Let him blood under the Ankle, or on the Vein of the Arm; And take Aloes, Epatick one dram, and boyl it in a pinte of white-Wine, and drink thereof a spoonful, at evening and in the morning.

Urine as black Wine, or rotten blood, this in a lasting Fever betokeneth death: if it be troubled, fatty and stinking, it betokens bursting of a Vein in the Reyns.

*Medicine.* Take Osmond, Savin, and Gromel; and boyl them with white-Wine, and clarified Honey; and use it first and last.

Urine green as Worts, and little in quantity, betokens death.

Urine black as a Coal, fatty and stinking, betokens death.

*Subruse* is like Gold and Silver medly.

This Colour betokens a Fever and Imposthume. If there be a Circle with small Bells in it, as it were of rain-water, it is a wind in the Head that riseth out of the Stomack.

*Medicine.* Take powder of Elecampane and Tormentill, and boyl them to a Confection with Honey, and use it.

*Albus*, like a clear water, it denotes wasting of the Spleen, the Dropsie, Madness, Pissing against ones will, heat of the Liver, Emrods, and stopping of the Flowers.

*Medicine.* Make a Drink of Gromel, Saxifrage, Pellitory, Sage, and Hemp: and seeth them in stale Ale, and drink it.

When the Urine hath great coterents and stink, it betokeneth pain in the Reyns and the Spleen.

If it be bloody and cleer, and pure, it denotes a  
Vein

Vein broke in the Liver ; If it be little , with a strong savour, and lye in Gobbets in the Bottome, it cometh from the Bladder : If it be spotted as bloud , and red , the pain is in the Reys and in the share.

If it be clear and blackish , then the pain is in the back, and in the share, and about the bladder.

Raw humours is a content of the Urine ; which you shall know thus.

If the Urine after his casting flect full of Gravel notes which come of the residence of the bottom, or in the middle Region, then in the Urine be raw humours ; And if the Raw humours be above on the water , it betokeneth a straightness in the Breast, and shortness of breath, and nipping of the Spleen : If it appear in the middle, it signifies gripping in the Body and Guts , and wind in the Stomack, which cometh of excessse of meat and drink. And if they be in the bottome , the payn is in the Reys, and sometimes it is in the Cod.

Fat without Axys, betokeneth wasting of Grease about the Fundament : if it be with Axys, wasting of the Body.

Moates white , small and round , signifies the Gout both in Man and Woman.

Spermatick Resolutions, if they appear flecting about in the Urine, and the Urine raw in Colour ; it denotes involuntary wasting of the Seed.

*How to know Mans Urine from Womens,  
and Beasts from Man or  
Woman.*

You shall understand, that if there be any trouble

ble in Mans Urine, it sheweth it self in the midst of the Urine : and in the Womans Urine it doth not so. And the froth after the casting of Mans Urine, it shall be long ; and of a Womans after the casting it shall be round : thus saith *Avicenna*.

Now to know Beasts Water from Mans Water ; Beasts Water is more sad and subtil of Complexion. Also the Beasts water smelleth more then the Mans.

Also mingle the Urine of a Beast with a Mans, and they shall part asunder.

And if it be a Cow that is with Calf, the Contents of the Cows Urine is much greater then the Urine of a Woman ; in as much as the Woman is lesse (and fair of Complexion) then the Cow is.

Urine fat and troubled, betokeneth a burning Fever that cometh of Choler.

Urine red and thick over all with a black Circle, betokens sickness over all : and if the Patient sweat not, it is death.

Urine white and thin, and little, declares cold in the Body.

Urine cleer with a black Circle, betokeneth the Tisick.

Urine thin and somewhat black above in the casting, declares great losse of Nature.

Urine thick and troubled as Horse-pisse, betokens Head-ach.

Urine fat in the bottome, white in the midst, and red above, betokens a Fever quartrain.

Urine that hath black Contents, small as moats in the midst of the Water, signifies an Imposthume under the side.

Urine that hath grains under the Circle, betokens a Stomack full of Worms, and burning of the Heart.

Urine

Urine that is fowl above, signifies heat in the Heart, in the Lungs, and in the Spleen.

Urine frothy, clear, and a little red, betokens pain under the right side.

Urine of a Woman that is with Child, that Water shall have some cleer strikes, and the most part shall be troubled; and the troubleness shall be red-dish in the mannner of a tawney: and this token shall never fail. As soon as the Child hath life, if it be a Gile, the troubleness shall draw downward; and if it be a Boy, it shall ascend above.

Urine of a Woman white, heavy and stinking, betokeneth pain in the Reys, and pain of the Mother, and sickness of cold.

Urine of a Woman shining as bright Gold, signifyeth lust to a man.

Urine of a Woman that fleeteth far above, betokens pain in the Reys.

Urine of a Woman with black Contents in the bottome, betokens falling of the Flowers.

Urine of a Woman coloured as white Lead; if shee be with Child, the Child is dead within her: And if shee be not with Child, and the Water stink, it betokeneth that the Mother is rotten.

Urine of a Woman coloured as Lin-seed, and if shee have the flux, it betokeneth death.

Urine of a Woman red as Gold, with a watry Circle above, signifies that she is with Child.

If thou see thy face in a Womans Water, and she be without a Feaver, it betokeneth she is with Child. But if thou see thy face in the Urine of a hot Fever, it is a signe of death.

And if thou see thy face in Urine that hath no Axis, it betokens long sickness.

Urine thin in substance, having fleeting above as it were a dark Skye, betokens death.

*Of the Regions of the Urine.*

You shall understand, that in the Urine, when it is in the Urinal, there be three Regions. The first, second, and the third.

The third beginneth at the bottom of the Urinal, and lasteth to the thickness of two fingers breadth upward.

The second Region begins as the third doth end, and lasteth upward to the Circle.

And the first Region contains all that is upward above the Circle. And in these Regions be divers Contents.

There be four Contents that belong to Urines, which I here declare to you; and first, I will begin at froth. Froth that dwelleth and cleaveth to the Circle, betokeneth indigestion and wind in the Stomack, and in the Bowels, and in the Head: And if above that froth dwell great Bubbles, it betokeneth great pain in the Reins.

And if the froth dwell small, it's a signe of burning in the Stomack, and burnt blood in the Liver.

If the froth be full of grains, it betokens Rheume in the Head, Breast, and the black Jaundice.

If it be green, it's a signe of Jaundice that cometh of burnt blood in the Liver.

A small skye appearing, and shadowing the Urine above; if the Urine be a party blew, it betokeneth pain at the Heart, and shortness of breath, and wind that cometh of the Lungs: And if the Urine be not blew, and such a skye shadow the Urine above it, it betokens chafing of the Liver, and especially if the froth be yellow.

A Circle thick, and little Colour, betokeneth pain in the Brains.

A Circle thick and little, and coloured as Purple, betokeneth pain in the forehead.

A Circle black or white, thin, and a little coloured, betokens pain in the left side of the Head.

A Circle thin and high-coloured, as red or yellow, signifies pain in the right side of the Head.

A Circle green, betokens wavering in the Head, and pain in the Stomack; And if it appear in an hot Axis, it betokeneth the phrensy that cometh of cold.

A Circle in a hot Axis, coloured blew, if it trembled, betokeneth death.

Grains that dwell in the Circle, after casting of the Urine gone down, and after rise up again to the Circle, they betoken Rheume in the Head.

And if they go down, and turn not again to the Circle, then they signify Rheume in the Breast, Lungs, and the Spleen: And if you see two small grains, or more, in the second Region, knit to a small skye, they betoken pain in the Breast of Rheume, a bad Stomack, Liver and Lungs.

Urine white or pale, neither too thick nor too thin, with an even and clean substance, betokeneth health in a Melancholy man.

Urine white as Water, and not thin, with beams as they were yards, appearing in the midst, betokens sickness of the Spleen.

These be the tokens: overthwart swelling in the side, with hardness, indigestion, a small Neck, a lean Body, heaviness and sloath in all the Body, Especially if they go against a Hill; Paleness of Visage, and swelling after meat.

Urine white and thin, with fleshy and long resolutions, much in quantity, and often made, betokens a sickness, that is called Diabetes; and of the said sickness, cometh Urine overmuch and unmeasurably



measurably. The tokens are, great thirst, unmeasurable dryness of Body; and this breedeth often the Dropsie.

Urine white and thin, with small round moats, betokeneth the cold Gout,

The tokens are, The Patient is wan of colour, and shaking.

Urine white and thin as Water, with a manner of darseness, and with gravel, betokeneth the stone, and the spices thereof; as is shewed in the Contents.

Urine white and thin, long continuing, with Scales, and black resolutions, signifies in a Womans Water the stopping of her Flowers. The Tokens are, ach in the Head, and Back, and Neck, and in the nether part of the Body, And an evil appetite to meat.

Urine in the beginning red, and shining as flames of fire, and thin, and after white and thin; betokeneth the Phrensie.

These be the tokens: a Fever, Ague, great thirst, Alienation of minde: and many times they think their bod is full of straw, or such like things, which they seek after; and when they cannot find it, they be very raging.

Urine white and thin as colour of Lead with whiteness, betokens the falling sickness.

These be the tokens: heaviness of the Head, sloath of the Body, Yawning, Quaking of the Hands and Feet, Pollution of Nature, pissing involuntarily.

Urine white and thin, and cleer, and much shining, and little Gravel appearing, betokens the swimming in the Head, which is called Vertigo.

These be the tokens: ach in the Head, and especially in the forehead, darkness of the Eyes,

and overcasting of the uppermost part : so that if they see wheels go , or running water , they fall down ; loathings of meat , and oftentimes abomination of the Stomack.

Urine white and thin in lean people , betokeneth wasting of the substance of the Body.

These be the tokens : the Face is wan , the Eyes hollow and drye , a faint heat like a soft Fever , in the hands , loathing of meat.

Urine white and thin , in what sickness soever it be , betokeneth indigestion , and feebleness of natural heat.

The tokens be these : closing of wind under the Ribs and Sides , rumbling in the womb , swelling of the Sides , heaviness of the Eyes and Joynts ; The Body slothful , and evil disposed on the left side.

*Of diseases touching Urine , and the remedies thereof.*

*And first of the Stone.*

The stone is engendred in mans body , as a brick , which is first made of rough clay , and put into an hot furnace , where it waxeth hard ; so a stone is made of tough , viscous , and slimy flegme in the reins or bladder , where through heate thereof it is parched and baked together into the hardness of a stone. But that I may speake somewhat fuller thereof , and yet briefly , the material cause of the stone is , as I said , a tough slimy flegme ; and all causes which increase the same , are all crudities and surfeits , all meats grosse , slimy , and hard of digestion , as milke , new-cheese , all white meats made  
of

of milke, all crusts of flower wherein meat is baked  
bread not well baked unleavened. All flesh o  
great beasts, especially old, as beefe, venison : and  
all water-fowle. Great fishes, especially those who  
abound in slimy moisture, as Eeles ; all shell-fish,  
Oysters, Cockles, Lobsters, Crevises. All fruits  
which ingender grosse humors, Peares, Gourds.  
Roots which breed winde, as Parsneps, Turneps.  
Also all new and thick wine and drink. Likewise  
because heat of the reines doth bake and harden the  
said flegme, and all causes which increase heat in  
the reines, as too warme apparel whereby the back  
and reines are kept too hot, running, leaping, vio-  
lent exercise : also riding, especially with his back  
towards the Sunn, standing against the fire with his  
back, and meats, drinks, and spices which increase  
heat. Also when the vessels of Urine, the Reins,  
&c. Have too straight passages, whereby that slimy  
flegme cannot have issue to be expell'd, but stayeth  
within, and through heat waxeth hard, whereupon  
fat men through moistness, and old men through  
drinels, having straight passages in the reins, are  
more subject to the stone in the reins, and less in  
the bladder: contrariwise, children, though they are  
hot, and abound with flegme through ill diet, yet  
because their reins are wider, and expulsive faculty  
strong, whereby that flegmy matter is voyded, are  
less troubled with the stone of the reins ; neither  
lean men for the self-same cause, but both of them  
are rather troubled with stone of the bladder, *Hip-  
poc. 3. Aphorif. 26.* Lastly, an especiall cause of  
the stone are the parents from whom this grievous  
hereditary disease doth descend upon the child :  
and this of all other is hardest to be cured. Now  
with like brevity to come to the cure, seeing there  
be four causes which help to breed the stone, tough

and slimy flegme, heat to parch and drie it, straightness of the passage, and weakness of the expulsive faculty. So many things as take away any of these, help for the cure thereof, as first a good dyer, brothes wherein Borage, Fennel, Parsly, Endive or Succory is sodden; Bread well baked and leavened; Hens, Capons, Partridges, Mutton. Of Fish, Soles, Place, Trouts, Salmones. Of Herbs, Borage, Endive, Succory, Sperage, Beetes. And to come to the cure: A vomit at the beginning and diverse times, is of especial use to draw the flegmy matter away from the reins and bladder: then a suppository, to draw some superfluous excrements downwards; and a Clyster is to be preferred before a purgation, because it draweth the excrements downwards from the reins, whereas a purgation taken by the mouth doth alwaies draw some impurity downwards to the reins, but yet the Clyster may not be too great in quantity, lest it fill the guts, and distend the reins, and so increase the pain, and stop the passage. After that, if the body be full of blood, open the vein under the ankle, and not in the arm (as some would) for all parts of the body grieved above the liver, would be eased by opening a vein in the arm, but under the liver by opening a vein under the ancle, or under the knee. *Galen. Comment. lib. 9. Hippoc. de morbis vulneribus. Galen de vena sectione*: and then if the body abound with other humors, a purgation is convenient, but not strong at the first, lest it stir the humours too much out of season before the passages be open. After this seek to open the passages of urine about the reins, partly with Clyster, partly outwardly by some fomentation, liniments, incisions; but yet too much use of these doth offscinate the reins, and make them more subject to the humors descending.

Then

Then at the length you may minister medicines which provoke urine, break and expel the stone. Of which medicines there is great diversity. For some help to mitigate the heat of the reins, assuage the inflammation, and hinder the gravel to grow together into a stone; and such be cooling, lenifiers of roughness, but not astringent, as the four less cold seeds.

2. Some provoke urine, either for that they augment it by attenuating the blood, and separating it from the wheyish substance, and carrying it to the reins, and these are hot and dry towards the third degree.

3. Or some provoke urine, because they minister much watery and wheyish moisture to the body, which the reins drawing to them, do also draw some humors out of the veines; as white-Wine, plantaine, and Melon seed.

4. Or some againe provoke urine, not by augmenting the quantity, but by cleansing, skouring the reins, and dissolving and expelling gravel now beginning to grow together. As Turpentine, root of Rest-harrow, Betony, Fennel seed and root, Sperage, juyce of Lemmons, root of Sorrel, Maiden-hair, Ceterac.

5. Some again provoke urine by both these qualities, in ministring much wheyish matter, and also by cleansing the passages.

6. Some provoke urine by their roughness, cleansing the reins, and rubbing or fretting on the stone or gravel, as glass burned and beaten into powder, Egge-shells, Gromil, the stone it self which came from a man beaten into powder.

7. Lastly, some provoke urine by an hidden and secret property, as Lapis Judaicus, cassia, rheubarbe.

Those.

Those medicines which provoke urine in the second signification by augmenting the quantity, are never to be used in any disease of the vessels of urine, as emulgent veins, reins, water-conduits, bladder or yard, for thereby they are more hurt and obstructed by much quantity of urine passing that way. But such medicines which do coole the heat of the reins, or which do cleanse and mundifie them from impurity already gathered, and neither exceed in heat or driness, but in subtle and piercing quality; Or which by propriety of their substance help that way, as those in the fourth and seventh signification: and yet these are not at all, or seldome to be used, when the body is lean, or in a consumption, or full of blood and ill humors, neither when the vessels of urine are exulcerated or obstructed, or the passages strait, or when the womb or privy members have any swelling or ulcer; or when the urine is suppressed, the bladder being full, or issueth with smart burning. For in all these, the medicines bring more impurity to the places grieved, and so increase the disease; neither are they to be used in swellings or breakings out of the skin, lest they draw the grief to the inward parts.

*Of the Strangury.*

The strangury is caused either for that the urine is too sharp, which doth provoke the expulsive faculty to expel it, before any quantity be gathered together; Or for that the retentive faculty to the bladder is weakened through some distemperature, especially of cold: Or else through some ulcer or inflammation of the bladder, to which the urine coming, doth extimulate the expulsive faculty. Or lastly, when the womb or bowels being inflamed or swollen, do trouble and distend the bladder, as in women great with child, who oftentimes piss little and



and often. Now as the cause of the grief is divers, so the medicines are likewise divers: for sharpness of the urine, whether it come of hot and salt meats, too much heating the liver and reins, or of medicines which burn the blood, or of exercise, which likewise heats the reins and bladder, or lastly, that the moisture in the glandulous parts is dried up by too much use of venery, leanness or dryness of the body, must be cured with contrary diet, and medicines which moisten, take away the sharpness, and cool the blood, as new laid eggs, chickens, veal, meats made of wheat and barley-meal, also lettuce, purslane, endive, sorrel, prunes, cherries, sweet apples, cucumbers, melons; but mix not herewith too much salt, vinegar, or other hot spices: and if the body abound with sharp humors, a gentle purgation is good of cassia, manna, whey, diasebesten, also decoctions of lettuce, violets, sorrel, purslane, adding thereto some licorice or prunes, the flowers or leaves of mallows, the root of holihoock. And if the pain be raging, it is good to make an injection by a syringe, of the white of an egge, with rose-water or womans milk, or the juice of purslane, or plantane, &c. But if the glandulous moisture be too much dried up, you must use such meats and medicines inwardly and outwardly as do moisten the parts, as oil of violets, almonds, henns-grease, new butter also to make plaisters to be applyed to the places about the privy members, or injections to be squirted up into the yard, or clisters to the same purpose.

*Of the Pissing evil.*

It is so called, when the patient pisseth as fast as he drinketh, and in like quantity. Or when he pisseth against his will, either through default of the bladder or reins. As when the retentive faculty is decayed through distemperature of cold and moistness: for too much cold doth extinguish the natural heat of it, and too much moi-



moistness doth loosen the small strings serving to the retentive faculty. Or when the expulsive faculty is hurt through quantity or quality of the urine. Or lastly, when the muscle (*sphincter*) serving for voluntary motion, is decayed or weakened through cold or moistness, loosening, obstructing or benumbing the muscle, as in the palsy; or is rent that it cannot doe his duty, as hapneth to those that are cut for the stone in the bladder, where either the unskilful Surgeon doth make too great incision, or the stone doth rent the muscle in coming out; whereupon though it heal again, the weakness of the muscle remaineth. This grief is almost familiar to children, who bepiss their beds in sleep through weakness. Or this grief happeneth through the reins being too hot, and so draw the urine too fast from the liver and veins, and the retentive faculty weak cannot hold the urine, but sendeth it as fast to the bladder.

For Cure, the humour offending must be removed, and the distemper corrected. If the humour be hot, remove it by opening the Liver-vein in the right arm, or by a gentle Purge of Manna, Cassia, Tamarinds, syrrup of Roses solutive, Diasebesten, and Diaprun. but all without Scammony, to be taken often, by little and little to avoid the humours by stool which descend to the reins: Also a Vomit to draw the humours from the reins, and a Sweat to draw them to the skin, is not amiss. To correct the distemper, and strengthen the parts, use some of these coolers; as Lettice, Endive, Succory, Sorrel, and decoctions and syrrups of them, and of Purslain, Roses, Violets, and cooling meats and drinks: also apply a cooling Cerecloth to the back, loyns, and veins, Ceratum refrigerans, Unguentum Rosaceum, and Santalinum Mesue. If the cause be cold, Vomit and Sweat are good, as also Clysters, wherein must be oyl of Camomile, Dill, and bitter Almonds: also now and then use Pills of Aloes and Rhu-barb. The diet must be hot things, wherein are hot spices. Cupping-glasses, without incision, friction of the outward parts, and moderate exercise, are also good, because they not onely heat the body, but draw the humours from the inward parts.

And thus I have shewed you the symptomes of Diseases, by Urine: If you would know the medicines, see the Table annexed, where you will finde them plainly fitted and prepared. For which praise God.

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